

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1909.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
TWO BOOKS ABOUT THE NAVY	257
THE SOVRANITY OF SOCIETY	258
RELICS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY	259
THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF ENGLAND	260
NEW NOVELS (The Castle by the Sea; Testimony; Mr. Burnside's Responsibility; The Four andies; Shoes of Gold; A White Lie; The Manuscript of Lettice Longnor; Philip the Forester)	261-262
ORIENTAL LITERATURE	262
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (Henry Seton Merriman's Novels; The Dominion of New Zealand; Le Cap de Bonne Espérance; Essays in Freedom; Brighton; The English in China; Old English Towns; Archbishop Parker; Afoot in England)	263-265
GEORGE MANVILLE FENN; A LETTER OF DR. JOHNSON'S; ROSE ATYLER'S GRAVE; JOHNSON'S POEMS	265-267
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	267
LITERARY GOSSIP	267
SCIENCE—MEDICAL BOOKS; THE GRAMMAR OF LIFE; DESIGN IN NATURE; ECOLOGY OF PLANTS; TYPES OF FLORAL MECHANISM; MENDEL'S PRINCIPLES OF HEREDITY; THE PRIMITIVE ARYANS OF AMERICA; BELIEFS OF THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES; GOSSIP	269-271
FINE ARTS—PLATE AND PEWTER; GOSSIP; EXHIBITIONS	272-274
MUSIC—SONGS AND ORGAN MUSIC; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	274-275
DRAMA—ARSENÉ LUPIN; A SENSE OF HUMOUR; GOSSIP	276-276
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	276

LITERATURE

TWO BOOKS ABOUT THE NAVY.

A Short History of the Royal Navy, 1217-1815. By David Hannay.—Vol. II. 1689-1815. (Methuen & Co.)

The Last Fight of the Revenge. By Sir Walter Raleigh. With an Introduction by Henry Newbolt, and Illustrations by Frank Brangwyn. (Gibbings & Co.)

UNDOUBTEDLY a short history of the Navy is wanted. So, indeed, is a long one; for the ponderous compilation made by the late Sir William Clowes cannot be accepted as such, and the successive works of Mr. Julian Corbett—though they go far, and will, we understand, go farther, to fill the void—lack the fullness of detail and discussion of purely naval questions which might fairly be asked for in such a work. But a short history is even more urgently called for—one which can be taken by schoolmasters as the basis of instruction to their classes; which may be read with profit as well as interest by all who wish to know, in a general way, what the Navy really is, and how and why it is on it "that the wealth, safety, and strength of the kingdom chiefly depend"; and might convince the reader that this is not a mere form of words, but a reality which has prescribed the policy and directed the fortunes of the country for many centuries.

We had permitted ourselves to hope that Mr. Hannay's book would supply the want. We knew the excellent qualities of Mr. Hannay as a writer, and the effectiveness of his style; and though we remembered his former ventures in the field of history, and especially

the first volume of this work, we could still hope that the lapse of twelve years had brought a ripper experience and a fuller knowledge to the completion of his task. But while we find in this new volume the same merits of arrangement, style, and epigram with which the first abounded, we find also the same faults which we condemned in our review of the first volume on December 25th, 1897. Like its predecessor, it is extremely inaccurate. The author still seems to think that fancies or theories may stand for facts, and he dogmatically presents them as such without attempting to substantiate them. Of research, in the spirit in which it is now understood, there is little trace; there are no references in support of passages to which the reader may take exception; and though a list of "authorities" is given at the head of each chapter, it is impossible to say what the object of it is, unless, indeed, it may sometimes be to point out where the statements or opinions in the text are not to be found. This seems paradoxical, but it is not difficult to substantiate it.

Burnett, Lediard, and P. H. Colomb are named as the English "authorities" for the first chapter, which, among other things, contains an account of the battle of Beachy Head, and a severe criticism on the conduct and character of the Earl of Torrington. We are able to say positively that not one of the three writers named gives a shadow of support to the opinions which are fathered on them. It would not be difficult to show that Mr. Hannay's narrative involves an indifferent grasp of the facts, and his criticisms prejudices which have taught him to consider Torrington as a drunken debauchee, known to the sailors, whom he defrauded, as Lord Tarry-in-town. But our purpose is rather to point out that while he cites Colomb as his "authority," Colomb's judgments both as to the battle and the man are in reality opposite to those now put forward by Mr. Hannay. A few sentences will make this clear. Mr. Hannay says:—

"His [Tourville's] approach was first known to Torrington on the 22nd [of June]. The English admiral was completely surprised by the appearance of the enemy. At a later period....he endeavoured to throw the blame for his want of knowledge on the ministers, who, as he complained, had not sent him down till the last of May, when it was too late for him to station look-out ships off Brest. It does not appear why he thought it necessary to stay in London till he was driven out by a special order."

What Colomb says ('*Naval Warfare*,' pp. 112-13) is:—

"Burnett accuses Torrington of being 'a man of pleasure,' and that he delayed joining the fleet. It seems impossible that this can be true, for Torrington in his defence [states that his orders were not signed till the 26th May, and] expressly charges some of the wrongdoings on the fact that he did not join the fleet till the 30th May."

Mr. Hannay's implied condemnation of Torrington is from Burnett, or rather from Macaulay, but certainly not from

Colomb, who speaks of the English admiral as "a profound strategist as well as a most experienced seaman," and equally commends what he had proposed to do, and blames what he did in compliance with the Queen's order.

Mr. Hannay says:—

"There are two types of fighting man. The first, when in presence of the enemy, instinctively thinks 'How can I strike with the most effect?'....There is another kind of fighting man who may be brave enough personally, but who, when he is a commander, instinctively says 'How can I prevent the enemy from hurting me?'....Herbert was of the race, and so was Byng. Such men are always looking over their shoulders, always making the most of the enemy's force, always exaggerating the defects of their own command. They seek for excuses to do nothing."

The comparison of Torrington with John Byng is of little value in view of the relative conditions; but as to the point at issue here, what Colomb wrote was:—

"As far as he [Torrington] could see, he was, with a force of 55 men-of-war, opposed to a force of 80; and though, if it were the mere winning or losing of a battle, the risk of one might properly be run, yet, considering what was behind....the risk of being beaten became disproportionately great....He proposed to abandon nothing unless he was forced to do so. He was ready, rather than risk a battle at such immense disadvantage, even to retire behind the Gunfleet....The Gunfleet shoal was to do for him just what, more than a century later, the Duke of Wellington rightly calculated that the lines of Torres Vedras would do for him."—'*Naval Warfare*,' p. 116.

There is much more to the same effect, but we have quoted sufficient to show that the condemnation which Mr. Hannay relentlessly pours forth on the memory of Torrington is not inspired by Colomb. We have no hesitation in saying that it is, on the contrary, inspired by Macaulay, whose virulence in damning a political opponent is well known. We are not here concerned to show that Colomb's judgment was right, and that Mr. Hannay's is wrong; but it is, perhaps, allowable to point out that, whereas Mr. Hannay implies that it is the duty as well as the instinct of a fighting man of his first kind—such as Hood or Nelson—to fly at his enemy as soon as he sees him, regardless of any superiority of numbers, this was not the way either duty or instinct counselled Hood at St. Kitts, or advised Nelson when he wrote to Rear-Admiral Campbell on May 24th, 1804:—

"I am more obliged to you than I can express for your not allowing the very superior force of the enemy to bring you to action. Whatever credit would have accrued to your own and your gallant companions' exertions, no sound advantages could have arisen to our country....I again, my dear Admiral, thank you for your conduct."

We have dwelt on this case of the Earl of Torrington, not because it is the worst or the most important, but because it is in the first chapter. Any reader who is expert in our naval history will

find others scattered broadcast through the volume. In his original Preface Mr. Hannay gave us to understand that he deliberately misspelt proper names, in accordance with literary usage, without, indeed, explaining how that usage was defined. He now, on apparently the same principle, bases his narratives and criticisms on those rendered popular by writers of high literary merit; and just as we have Torrington tarrying in town or looking over his shoulder from Macaulay, so we have Hozier dying miserably, a sacrifice to Walpole's peace policy, from Glover; Vernon as a blustering bully, boastful, arrogant, and insatiably vain, from Smollett; and Nelson "acting under influences which must be looked for in his biographies," from Southey. Vernon is treated with especial unfairness. Here is one instance:—

"A council of war was held in the cabin of the flagship. The soldiers when asked what they proposed to do answered that they must first learn what help they were to expect from the fleet. Vernon burst out in an explosion of abuse, and was firmly answered by Wentworth. Then he flung out of the cabin in a fit of shrewish rage, and remained during the rest of the council in the stern gallery, bawling occasional interruptions."

The "authorities" named for this are Beatson, Campbell, Schomberg, and Burrows ('Life of Hawke'); but as none of them makes any mention of such a scene, it is scarcely worth pointing out that they are all writers at second hand. The story is in fact taken from an anonymous pamphlet 'A Journal of the Expedition to Carthage,' apparently by a military officer, who may have been present, and who writes with natural heat in reply to a pamphlet ('An Account of the Expedition to Carthage,' attributed to Capt. Knowles) condemning the conduct of the soldiers. Even so, this anonymous writer does not deal out such hard measure as does his paraphraser. Thus, "The Admiral, not being pleased to return any answer, immediately left the Cabin," is embroidered into "He flung out of the cabin in a fit of shrewish rage"; and

"Sir Chaloner Ogle...declared that it would by no means be advisable to trust the sailors on shore, as they could be kept under no control and would soon disperse themselves in the woods; to which Mr. Vernon (who sat in the Gallery within hearing) added aloud that some of them would soon ramble into Cartagena."

appears as "bawling occasional interruptions."

We by no means wish to imply that the book is all bad; on the contrary, much of it is good, some of it excellent; but the inaccurate and the unjust so largely predominate that we regard it as one impossible to recommend to a lay reader. As a further reason for this verdict we may add that a large proportion of the names are misspelt, from carelessness in correcting the press, or still greater carelessness in writing them. "Pelt" for Pett, "Bland" for Blane, may be misprints; carelessness may be responsible in some cases, e.g., "Estaing"

for Estaing, and "La Clochetterie" for Clocheterie. But it is impossible to mention a quarter of these mistakes. What books are meant by Maydman's 'Sea Politics,' Maydman's 'Naval Politics,' or Mahan's 'Sea Power in History,' we may know, but the general reader will not.

Every one is acquainted with the story of Sir Richard Grenville's Revenge. Of itself the tale, in Bacon's phrase, rose "to the Height of some Heroical Fable"; and the manner of Raleigh's telling was as near akin to poetry as prose can be. Of modern writers none is better fitted to handle and present such a masterpiece than Mr. Newbolt; the fine spirit which is needed for the task shines in his patriotic verse, and the poet's insight serves him well when he would interpret the meaning of heroic characters and events. The Introduction which he has written for this édition de luxe will stand as a masterly appreciation of Raleigh's famous pamphlet, as well as of the strongly contrasted characters of Grenville and Drake. It would be difficult in a few brief pages to lay greater emphasis on the calculating ardour of Drake, whose flag flew in the same Revenge during the Armada campaign, or on Grenville's fierce, intractable rashness.

Mr. Brangwyn's bold drawings would perhaps be more effective on a larger scale. Their merit is decorative, not historical.

The Sovereignty of Society. By Hugh E. M. Stutfield. (Fisher Unwin.)

WE have here another of those estimates of our social state, from the point of view of mind and morals, which at present form a considerable department of literature, besides supplying from time to time an attractive topic for journalism. Mr. Stutfield—to speak first of his quality—fills very pleasantly the space between such exacting intellectuals as Mr. Wells or Mr. Masterman and the less subversive essays in candour that may be read in many quarters during the dull season. If his commentary rather lacks personal flavour and force, that saves him from the extremes to which unmitigated genius commits its owner, and should ensure that those who follow him at all will follow him as far as he goes. The meaning of the title is partly given in a foot-note thus:—

"The words social and Society are used throughout these pages in their restricted sense—in the sense, namely, which relates them to a particular and more or less privileged class as opposed to the community at large. Society in this sense is usually accorded (and will always receive from me) the initial capital letter to which, as the Englishman's divinity, it is clearly entitled."

In expressing himself so Mr. Stutfield is hardly indulging in sarcasm, and certainly not in cynicism. He might have quoted the dictum of Gladstone that "the love of freedom itself is hardly stronger in England than the love of aristocracy"; or Matthew Arnold, who said that the English have "the religion of inequality."

What he has in mind, however, is a striking passage from Dr. Beattie Crozier to the effect that the social hierarchy which any people has established for itself and loyally sustains is to be regarded as "the very soul and life of that people; its ideal, motor, inspirer; that which gives life, connexion, and continuity to the aims and efforts of its individual units"; and that "just as you know the real life and soul of a man when you know the ideals he honours and pursues," so it is with a nation when you know what its social hierarchy is like. To apply this wide attribution to English Society in the restricted sense may seem to argue an excess of paradox or a defect of humour; but Mr. Stutfield makes the connexion without obvious violence or absurdity.

As a social survey his essay is incomplete, because it ignores the elements in the national character, the factors in the national life, which have gone their way independently of, or have successfully "antagonized" (as Mr. Stutfield, unhappily, would say), the worship of aristocracy, old or new. It is none the less true that Society answers among us, better than any other organization, to Dr. Crozier's description of the functions and meaning of social hierarchy, and is sovereign here as it is not, and perhaps never has been, elsewhere. To think for a moment of other aristocracies is to realize that these have remained, so to say, within their own bounds as a class, whereas their English analogue has invaded and pervaded the national life at all levels, for good and evil. Its power advances directly, and almost unopposed, into politics and administration, into the many circles of the social realm, and now into business. Its influence reacts upon literature, science, and art, if only as affecting the status which these have in the general esteem. And thus a study of Society in the restricted sense, its present ideals and tendencies, becomes in Mr. Stutfield's hands a study of that wider, yet subordinate society at large which takes its modes and ideas from it, as from a social paragon and *primum mobile*.

We shall not pretend to track him critically through the fourteen or fifteen chapters in which, not without some repetition, he reads the signs of the times as they appear at high altitudes. One would require, usually, to be a strongly convinced partisan to disagree with him vehemently, and some of his ventures of thought are astonishingly safe. One is surprised, for instance, to find a writer so intelligent, and so well posted (as they say) in modern topics, affirming with an air of hardihood his belief that "there is probably more moulding of character during the first decade of a man's life than at any other period." On the other hand, the chapter on Public Schools omits the conventional abuse of the authorities and the Middle Ages, and substitutes the neglected truth that the rich people (especially the newly rich) who send their sons to Eton and Harrow have no thought of education in the

matter, as the term is usually understood. Also it shows that, however faulty the school may be, it has considerable national value as a rescue from the home. We remember hearing the Public School defended upon that ground by a very successful house-master some fifteen years ago, and whatever force there was in the argument then has certainly not been diminished in the interval.

Mr. Stutfield makes an interesting point when he argues that the great modern quest and cry for "efficiency" must speed the bureaucratic tendencies of the time, and so increase the power of Society—departments of every sort being naturally the hunting-ground of its influence. It is conceivable, we think, that the quest of efficiency may consist largely in providing means to oppose that influence, and to open a career to all legitimate talents. Mr. Stutfield in his final chapter has suggestions to that end also. But mainly he seems to desire that Society should qualify itself for its opportunities—since it cannot be deprived of them as long as British nature is what it is—in a way not indicated by the present fashion of triviality, devotion to golf, motoring, and country-house mobbing. A chapter upon the economic and industrial results of the social ideal describes well the pull which Society has during the last generation exerted upon the commercial classes, transmitting through them to ever-widening circles the ideal of the "good time" which consists in doing nothing as long as possible.

At the latter stage of the process, however, we find our author a trifle too deductive. We refuse to hold Society (or any other innocent) to blame for the clerk who hurries through his work to be off to Lord's, or for the workman's alleged unwillingness to earn his wage. This seems a roundabout return to the superstition, which we supposed extirpated by the scorn of Thackeray, that the upper classes are virtuous for the benefit of the lower orders. It is a mistake in reasoning and perception to make imitation, of individuals or classes, the source of all change of moral tone and content, instead of recognizing that the individual nature grows much, if not most, of its good and evil from its own roots; instead of recognizing, also, that the changes which come over the whole tone of a society are often, if not generally, but a development of what was inherent in the preceding state, and would have manifested itself not less characteristically if the surrounding universe had stood still.

It is, we think, a greater mistake to give to foreign importations that determining influence. "America supplies the inward spirit which animates modern Society": thus writes Mr. Stutfield on an early page, and the text is expounded amply in a later chapter on American influences. Here our author smacks strongly of the newspapers, except in so far as he seems fresh from a reading of such recent social novels as 'The House of Mirth' or 'American Wives and English Husbands.' And here, for once,

we find a great deal about which we disagree with him; but the general objection made above must suffice. Upon the whole, as a social survey from a somewhat sectional point of view, the book has the merits of intelligence, detachment, and urbanity—the last-named virtue only failing a little in relation to Dissenters. The literary allusions range from Plato to Paul Bourget; yet the sage most frequently cited (though the Index dissembles the fact) is Dr. Reich.

Relics of the Honourable East India Company. A Series of Fifty Plates by William Griggs, with Letterpress by Sir George Birdwood and William Foster. (Quaritch.)

THIS handsome volume is due, as the Introduction informs us, to the enterprise shown by Mr. Griggs in publishing in *The Journal of Indian Art* photographic reproductions of the more important charters and dispatches and other remains of the company of merchants who gave to England an empire. The whole of these illustrations are now here collected, with a full and illuminating description of each by Sir George Birdwood and Mr. William Foster.

The first illustration is the coat of arms of the old East India Company. The "London East India Company," commonly called the "Old Company," was, as historians know, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, December 31st, 1600, under the title of "The Governour and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies." Soon after their incorporation the Company ordered their "Common Seale," and, following the example of the Muscovy or Russia Company, a coat of arms. In the first volume of the "Court Minutes" of the Company, under date of May 1st, 1601, occurs the minute:—

"A warraunt is geiven to Alderman Hollyday, Threasurer, to paye to the Kyng of Heraldes the some of Twentie Merkes for assigninge a Armes to the Companie by the vertue of his office."

In the old arms the coat or shield has three three-masted ships sailing on an azure sea, while above them is a broad band with the arms of England between two Tudor roses. The supporters are a blue sea-lion on either side; the crest is a terrestrial globe between two standards of St. George. The motto over the crest is "Deus Indicat"; the motto under the coat "Deo Ducente Nil Nocet." Mr. Foster writes: "The punning reference to the Indies in the first motto (Deus INDI-cat) should not be missed." But we think it open to doubt if the Company were intentionally guilty of such a jest. The merchant adventurers were proud of their arms, and they stamped them on the books and the cabins of their ships. When Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador from his majesty King James I. to the Great Moghul, embarked in the Lion, he wrote to the Governor of the Company: "Your own motto heartens me in every room.

He is safe kept whom God keeps." It was under the old arms, with sea-lions for supporters, that the Company laid the foundations of our Indian Empire.

The charter which gave these adventurers the first permission to trade into the East Indies is a document of great historical interest. The originals of this and sundry other charters have unfortunately been lost. Sir George Birdwood in his clever and characteristic Introduction writes:—

"It is not likely that any of the missing muniments have actually perished. They are assuredly lying hid somewhere, and a systematic search should now be made for them, and above all for the Charter of Elizabeth."

The charters of the Company are printed in full in Mr. Shaw's 'Charters of the East India Company,' published in Madras in 1887. They were reprinted from a work entitled 'Charters granted to the East India Company from 1601; also the Treaties and Grants made with or obtained from the Princes and Powers in India from the Year 1756 to 1772.' Mr. Shaw in his Preface states that the originals of the charters granted to the first or London Company were no doubt given up, and perhaps destroyed, when they were surrendered to Queen Anne,

"and the others may be among the records of the House of Commons, having been called for by the Committee appointed in November, 1767, to consider the question of the sovereignty of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa."

By the charter of Elizabeth "The Governour and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies" were empowered to engross the entire trade

"into and from all the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Creeks, Towns, and Places of Asia and Africa and America, or any of them, beyond the Cape of Bona Esperanza to the Straights of Megellan."

The royal licence to trade to the East Indies was granted for a period of fifteen years, but it might be cancelled at any time upon two years' notice being given. The Governor, "Thomas Smith, Alderman of London," and twenty-four members "which shall be Committees of the said Company," were appointed in the first instance in the Charter; but the Company might at once elect a deputy-governor and in future all their office-bearers, from the highest to the lowest. The charter gave power to make "Laws, Constitutions, Orders, or Ordinances," and to impose "Pains, Punishments, and Penalties by Imprisonment of Body or by Fines and Amerciaments," provided they were in accordance with the laws of England.

The charter granted by "Our late Dear Sister" was confirmed and extended by a charter of James I. (1609). James plundered the Company, and his son gave the royal assent to the formation of a new trading body to the East Indies, called "Courten's Association," on the condition that he should receive a share of their profit. But Courten's Association

did not prosper, and was amalgamated with the London Company.

In 1657 the Company obtained a charter from Cromwell, but no copy of it can be discovered. We are, however, given a representation of the warrant of the Lord Protector of August 7th, 1655, for the payment to the Company of 50,000*l.* borrowed out of the amount received from the Dutch under the Treaty of Westminster. To the warrant is attached a specimen of the Great Seal of England, of which a photograph is given. This seal was designed by Thomas Simon, and has on one side a map of England and Ireland, with the arms of the respective countries, and on the other a representation of a meeting of Parliament, with the inscription "In the Third yeare of freedome by God's blessing restored. 165[]".

The next great charter was granted by Charles II. on April 3rd, 1661, and the privileges granted to them "by Our late Royal Progenitors Queen Elizabeth and King James of blessed memory" were renewed to them "for ever hereafter," and fresh privileges of great constitutional importance were granted to them. All plantations, forts, factories, or colonies in the East Indies were to be under their control; they might appoint Governors and officers, and give them power and authority to make peace or war with any prince or people that are not Christians; they were authorized to erect fortifications at St. Helena or elsewhere; and their Governors and Council were empowered to administer civil and criminal law. The first and the last sheet of this most important charter are reproduced in this volume. The first sheet has been, Sir George Birdwood tells us, "basely and ruthlessly despoiled of its vignette portrait of Charles II." On the mutilators of records and other criminals Sir George pours out his vials of wrath. "We live in evil days," he says,

"when crime is crowned and guilt is glory, but no amount of success in his sordid pursuit will ever give, not even, it is to be hoped, among party politicians, an honourable distinction to the defacer and pilferer of national historical documents like these of the old East India Company."

We have also a facsimile of the first sheet of the Letters Patent of Charles II., dated March 27th, 1668, granting the port and island of Bombay to the Company. Mr. Foster writes:—

"It is a matter of common knowledge that the island of Bombay was ceded to the English Crown in 1661 as part of the very miscellaneous dowry of Charles II.'s Portuguese consort, Catherine of Braganza."

It ought to be a matter of common knowledge that Bombay was not given merely as part of a dower, but also granted to the English Crown to enable the two nations to guard their respective dominions and interests against the aggressions and encroachments of the Dutch. By the secret article of the treaty of marriage the King of England bound himself

"to exert his whole strength and power in order to establish a solid and lasting peace

between the most serene King of Portugal and the States General of the United Netherlands";

and if the States General refused to make peace, Charles bound himself "to defend and protect the possessions of the Portuguese in the East Indies," and to obtain restitution to the Crown of Portugal of such Portuguese settlements in the East Indies as the Dutch might, subsequent to the treaty, capture.

By William III.'s charter of 1698 the English company trading to the East Indies, commonly called the "New Company," was incorporated, and a facsimile of the first sheet is given. The New Company applied at once, as the order, handsomely reproduced, informs us,

"that such ensigns, viz. arms, crest and supporters, may be devised for and assigned to the said Company as may most eminently manifest His Majesties princely favour, and distinguish the said corporation by marks of honor suitable to the grandeur of the same, the King's Most Excellent Majesty and divers of the Nobility being members thereof."

The arms devised and assigned to the New Company consisted of a shield bearing St. George's cross on a white ground, with the royal arms in an upper quarter. The supporters are land lions (in contrast with the sea-lions of the Old Company) bearing standards of St. George; and the crest is also a lion standing upon a helmet and carrying a royal crown. The motto underneath is "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ," "a clever intimation," says Mr. Foster, "that the Company's privileges rested alike on a royal charter and an Act of Parliament." In 1708-9 the "Old Company" and the "New Company" were amalgamated under the style of "The United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies," commonly known as the Honourable East India Company. The United Company adopted the escutcheon granted to the New Company, and it was under these famous arms that committees of merchants and sea captains extended a warehouse into a province, and provinces into an empire.

The Committees first transacted their commercial business in the house of their first Governor, Sir Thomas Smith (Smythe of the Court Minutes), in Philpot Lane. From 1621 to 1638 the Company had their offices in Crosby House, Bishopsgate Street, whence they moved to Sir Christopher Clitheroe's mansion in Leadenhall Street. No representation of the house in Philpot Lane or of Clitheroe's mansion can be discovered. Plate 23 contains two illustrations: the upper of Crosby House at the time when it was used by the Company, and the lower from an old Dutch painting labelled 'The Old East India House in Leadenhall Street, 1648-1726.' Plate 25 gives a view of the East India House as refaced "after the Ionic guise"; and the following plate a view of it as rebuilt by Jupp in 1796. These two plates are photo-chromolithograph reproductions of coloured drawings by T. Malton.

On the 15th of August, 1858, the

Directors of the Honourable East India Company held their last meeting at the Old India House; and the last General Court of the Company was held there on the 30th of the same month. The house which John built was demolished in 1861. The British Empire in India is his monument. It is only fitting that the remains of John should be preserved and elucidated; but we see no reason why, in a volume devoted to the relics of the Honourable East India Company, there should be two illustrations of the India Office. That huge pile, without soul or beauty, marks a new departure: the attempt of democracy to govern an empire.

Outlines of the Economic History of England. By H. O. Meredith. (Pitman & Sons.)

THIS volume supplies the long-felt want of a manual of economic history at once exact and authoritative in its information, and concise and handy in form. It professes to be only a compilation, and gives generous recognition to main sources like the works of Dr. Cunningham; but its happiness of selection and literary distinction place it among that small number of handbooks which deserve a long reign.

Mr. Meredith has had to cover a large subject in a small space, and his book deserves praise for its fullness of information despite these limits. The need for compression makes for abstractness, and involves an occasional ambiguity; but these effects have been minimized to a remarkable degree. The writer has taken for granted the thesis of Dr. Cunningham that periods of economic history coincide broadly with periods of political history—a thesis which forms the best working hypothesis for the economic historian, and gives a basis for the necessary division in the treatment of the subject. Mr. Meredith's abstinence from any detailed treatment of conditions in Roman Britain and Saxon England is justifiable, indeed natural, in view of the breach represented by the Norman Conquest, for economic history is chiefly interesting as a story of development.

The volume is divided into books dealing with bigger periods than are usually treated as units. Their titles give the key to the writer's attitude: I. 'Medieval England' (1066-1272); II. 'The English Nation' (1272-1603); III. 'The Antecedents of the Industrial Revolution' (1603-1760); IV. 'The Industrial Revolution and its Consequences' (1760-1900). Each book is further divided under headings, each beginning with an illuminating "General Survey." Some of these headings are identical in all the books, and the history of such subjects as finance and taxation can thus be read consecutively by following the subject from one book to another. Other headings necessarily differ according to the salient features of a period; but this grouping of subjects gives a clear arrangement not

always to be found in more pretentious volumes.

We have tested the information on such subjects as the incidence of taxation, influence of bullion movements, &c., and find it clear and complete. On such subjects as the "Co-operative" movement it is fuller than in Dr. Cunningham's book; and a living touch is found not only in the treatment of such movements, but also in the way in which former conditions are brought to the test of the present. Some themes might, indeed, have borne more emphasis. The student would hardly gather from Mr. Meredith's treatment that the Navigation Acts played so large a part as they did in the policy of Elizabethan statesmen. Perhaps from an academic point of view Free Trade and Protection receive ample notice, but in a book published at this juncture a more elaborate treatment of these questions might have been expected.

The book is, however, eminently historical; the element of controversy enters in only as it must enter into all historical presentment. Especially admirable is the way in which the writer deals with the action on one another of thought and material conditions; witness his analysis of the eighteenth-century attitude towards the poor. Mr. Meredith is thoroughly abreast of modern historical knowledge, and states clearly many results of research which require emphasis in view of the persistence of traditional errors. It is well to be reminded, for instance, that it was the labourers, and not the masters, who were the agitators for change after the Black Death; and to have the exaggeration pointed out in such common statements as "that the Industrial Revolution transformed large numbers of independent producers into dependent wage-earners, and reduced the bargaining power of the existing wage-earning class." Or, to go further back, we are grateful for the clear statement of such problems as the origin of serfdom in England, and the bearing on this of the perennial discussion as to the greater or less survival of Romano-British civilization. It is useful to recall amidst the heat of controversy that the latter problem hardly affects the former. The comparison of period with period is good, as in the exposition of the differences between the modern reliance on State control and the Elizabethan confidence in the same method, or of the resemblances between the Individualism of Bentham and modern Socialism.

The statement of economic commonplaces has been avoided, and Mr. Meredith has to take for granted many laws and principles which larger works incidentally formulate. Nevertheless he finds space for many valuable and less obvious generalizations. We may mention the way in which he treats the period 1760-1830 as

"one of the chief examples of a primary social principle—viz. that virtue cannot coexist with anarchy.... A period of anarchy can be created theoretically in two ways, by suddenly abolishing law and custom, or by suddenly creating new conditions to

which law and custom cannot adapt themselves with sufficient rapidity. Of the former the condition of France in the early years of the Revolution is a leading example; of the latter the condition of England at almost the same date."

We have noted one or two misprints: p. 245, "sleep" for *sheep*; p. 304, "combination" for *combinations*. There is an occasional awkwardness of expression, but a special word of praise must be given to Mr. Meredith's excellent style.

NEW NOVELS.

The Castle by the Sea. By H. B. Marriott Watson. (Methuen & Co.)

By the exercise of extraordinary dexterity Mr. Marriott Watson contrives to combine successfully the elements of farce and melodrama in a story permeated by the fragrance of first love. The hero is a gentleman who, after entering into temporary possession of a castle, finds himself in an atmosphere of menacing mystery, which is only partly cleared up when he learns that his landlord, a baronet, is in the neighbourhood, endeavouring, under an assumed name, to avoid accepting a writ. Lever could scarcely have imagined a coincidence more triumphantly grotesque than that which brings the bailiff's man and the baronet together, while the awful predicament in which the latter is placed by his covetous enemies when they leave him in a labyrinthine copper mine would be appropriate to the pen of a Maturin. But Mr. Marriott Watson suggests such comparisons only to refute them by his style, characterization, and plot. The mechanism of his novel is remarkably neat, and a sentiment of comradeship lightens the most desperate of his situations. The formal elegance of his style in unemotional moments adds by contrast to the charm of the passages which treat of love and peril.

Testimony. By Alice and Claude Askew. (Chapman & Hall.)

THIS narrative is marked by the authors' usual ingenuity and spirit; but the plot is rather too obviously accommodated to the exhibition of contrasts between antagonistic individualities, and as to characterization, we are not informed with due clearness how the heroine comes by the diverse qualities which differentiate her at once from New England farming folk, among whom she appears as school teacher from New York, and also from her millionaire uncle and the inferior specimens of British aristocracy by whom he is fascinated. Her dialect seems too obtrusive for a well-bred and well-educated American girl. However, the farmer who marries her, his mother, and the niece she had brought up as his future wife are portrayed effectively and with sundry touches of humour. The wars between the heroine and her mother-in-law provide some thrilling situations.

Mr. Burnside's Responsibility. By Thomas Cobb. (Mills & Boon.)

NOT the least pleasing feature of Mr. Thomas Cobb's novels is the deftness with which he treats the slight materials which he allows himself in the way of plot. Here the thread of the story is so fine that one is inclined to wonder, when the end is reached, how he has contrived to keep it unbroken so long. The indiscretions of a rich and impulsive young widow place Mr. Raymond Burnside, M.P., who is "making a modest reputation in the House of Commons," in a rather compromising position. Will a mistaken sense of honour cause him to marry the indiscreet and attractive widow, or will he pursue his obvious course to happiness by seeking the hand of the equally fair, but less demonstrative lady to whom he has given his heart? This is the simple problem that serves the purpose of a plot, and Mr. Cobb presents it with so agreeable a touch of humour, and so nice a sense of character, that one is genuinely interested.

The Four Candles. By Harry Tighe. (John Long.)

THE defects of this book are the more conspicuous because it has merits that occasionally awaken interest. Four gold-diggers in an Australian valley determine, by the burning of candles, which of their number shall marry the widow of a dead comrade. The result of the ordeal is that Allan Leese, a young God-fearing Cornishman, becomes the woman's partner, and the main interest of the story lies in the influence which this uncanonical alliance has upon his relations with a deeply religious girl in his native village, for whom he never loses his affection. Something of the force and passion of primæval things runs through the book, but most of the dramatic scenes lack the appearance of reality; and the character-drawing, though not wanting in boldness and insight, is marred by the stilted dialogue.

Shoes of Gold. By Hamilton Drummond. (Stanley Paul & Co.)

THIS is a romance of the Court of Russia in the reign of Catherine II. It deals with the adventures of a young French soldier who is constrained by poverty, and the arbitrary will of an uncle, to visit St. Petersburg on a distasteful diplomatic errand. The author treats a somewhat difficult situation with taste and skill, while his pictures of the semi-barbarous society of that period in Russia and its *dramatis personæ*, including the Empress and her unspeakable spouse, are vivid and dramatic. The inevitable love-tale that runs concurrently with the larger movement of the book is prettily done; and Monsieur de Saintonge wins his bride (and the golden shoes, a rich inheritance), without fear and without reproach, in the concluding chapter.

A White Lie. By G. Russell Beardmore. (John Long.)

THIS belongs to the large class of stories that are read mainly with the object of seeing how they end. A murdered squire; a beautiful daughter accused of taking his life; a faithful lover pledged to establish her innocence; an old serving-man impelled, when his beloved young mistress stands in danger of conviction, to declare that he committed the deed; a fraudulent solicitor whose connexion with the crime is ultimately brought to light—these are the not unfamiliar figures in this melodramatic tale, and they have no interest apart from the incidents in which they play their appointed parts. The story is, however, a good specimen of its kind. The plot, though not wholly free from discrepancies, shows constructive skill; the mystery—the really important thing in such a book—continues to deepen until the closing chapters are reached; and the narrative is lucid and crisp.

The Manuscript of Lettice Longnor. Edited by Elizabeth Longnor. (Drane.)

THE modern seventeenth-century novel, with its distressed damsels and their unmannerly, and sometimes unscrupulous, suitors, is fairly familiar to us nowadays; and when it develops itself in autobiographical form we know pretty well what to expect. The example under notice does not disappoint us. A fair heiress is sought in marriage by two brothers, and is ruthlessly abducted by the less worthy, but rescued betimes by the other, to whom she is betrothed. The narrative is amateurish, but told with a certain proportion of nice sentiment, while a mild political element adds emphasis to the *dénouement*. The whole forms a slight, and perhaps rather vapid, but readable book for an idle hour.

Philip the Forester. By D. Edwards Kennedy. (Brookline, Mass., the Queen's Shop.)

THOUGH Mr. Kennedy describes this novel of American rural life as a romance, it would be barely just to criticize it from a romantic point of view, as he is essentially a quiet realist, who keeps his reader cool even when he burns down the village inn with (we are allowed to assume) two of his characters inside it. His hero and heroine have enough imagination to see an outraged hamadryad with the mind's eye: the former gains a prize for arboriculture, and the latter is distinguished as a hop-picker. Their love-affair, beginning with their collaboration in the painting of a sleigh, is pretty, and smooth enough to be almost dull, though darkened once by jealousy. Mr. Kennedy puts his best work into the portraiture of a few uncommon characters. A word of praise is due to the externals of the book, which are admirable, thanks to hand-made paper and a height exceeding by two inches that of the crown octavo novel.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

A History of Ottoman Poetry. By E. J. W. Gibb. Edited by Edward G. Browne. Vol. VI. (Luzac & Co.)—Prof. Browne is to be congratulated upon the completion of the arduous labour of friendship which he undertook when he agreed to edit the materials left by the late Mr. Gibb for the monumental 'History of Ottoman Poetry' which he did not live to complete. The final volume of the original work contains the Turkish texts of the numerous translations which occur in the previous five volumes, and these have been printed with great care, so far as we have tested them. The Preface makes the definite announcement, previously merely hinted at, that a seventh volume, dealing with the latest developments of Ottoman poetry, and bringing Gibb's 'History' up to the present time, will be written by Dr. Riza Tevfik Bey, a well-known Turkish scholar and man of learning, whose name had to be concealed even so recently as April, 1908, when he used to visit Prof. Browne by stealth at Constantinople under the terrors of the ex-Sultan's régime. Now "he is one of the most prominent men in Turkey," and is not afraid to own his authorship of the work, which is already partly in Dr. Browne's hands. We sincerely hope that he may be able to finish it.

Histoire d'Égypte de Makrizi. Traduite de l'Arabe, et accompagnée de Notes historiques et géographiques, par E. Blochet. (Paris, Leroux.)—M. Blochet, already favourably known by his translation of Kemal-ad-din's 'History of Aleppo,' has conferred a benefit upon students of the Crusades who do not know Arabic by his translation of the earlier part of Al-Maqrizi's famous 'Sulūk.' The middle portion of this history was translated seventy years ago by that extraordinarily learned and widely read scholar Étienne Quatremère, who enriched his version with a profusion of elaborate notes revealing an acquaintance with unpublished Arabic historical literature which was probably unrivalled in his own or any other age. The portion he translated dealt with the history of Egypt under the early Mamluk Sultans, but this ended at the restoration of Mohammad an-Nasir, and no more was ever published. M. Blochet now gives the translation, from the same MS. in the Paris Bibliothèque which Quatremère used, of the part preceding the latter's translation, treating (after a brief preliminary sketch) of the rule of Saladin's dynasty, the Ayyubids, in Egypt, and of the resistance to the Crusades of Richard I. and Jean de Brienne; and he promises to complete the work by translating the remaining portion of Mamluk history from the point where Quatremère left off. The non-Orientalist will then have the whole of Maqrizi's chronicle at his disposal; and, although this historian was no genius, he was an admirable compiler from earlier (and often unhappily lost) chronicles, which he pilfered remorselessly and with but rare acknowledgment. He is best known by his 'Khitat,' or description of Egypt and especially of Cairo, an invaluable topographical authority, which is in course of translation by M. Bouriant; but the 'Sulūk' is his greatest work, and well deserved a complete rendering into a European language.

M. Blochet says that he has made a point of preserving the sense of the original with the utmost fidelity, but that he does not offer a literal translation. Those who know Arabic need no such explanation, for a literal version from Arabic into French is made impossible by the essential diversity of the two idioms. There is

nothing in Maqrizi's style worth preserving, and his Arabic is seldom difficult; so the reader may rest satisfied that he possesses the true sense of the original, if he has not the actual phrases. The notes are generally ample, and indicate considerable reading. Indeed, if M. Blochet has read half the 134 historical works on Egypt of which he gives a list in his preface, he must be a supreme authority on the subject. The list would have been still more useful if, besides indicating the MSS. and the libraries where they are preserved, he had stated whether they have been edited or translated, and by whom. We observe, however, that M. Blochet in his notes has not traced the originals of Maqrizi's passages. Perhaps he considers this a labour as infructuous as collating the Paris MS. with those at the Bodleian—a task which some editors would deem essential, but which he has designedly omitted, except so far as concerns a small portion shown to him, in copy, by Prof. Margoliouth. It is true that the results would be incommensurate with the toil, and that little probably would be gained beyond various readings of doubtful Turkish names; and Maqrizi's work is not of that antiquity or unique authority which would seem to demand such collation. At the same time we think that M. Blochet dismisses these questions of textual apparatus in rather too easy a manner, just as he considers that it would be "un travail incroyablement pour retrouver le passage qu'il [Maqrizi] a copié" from earlier writers.

An interesting preface sketches the main course of the history related in the volume; but M. Blochet occasionally advances opinions which are open to debate. To say that the Fatimid Caliphs were not unwilling to leave Syria to the Crusaders, after Al-Afdal's death, provided the Crusaders left Egypt alone, may be a true statement; but it was not the repeated onslaughts of the Franks upon Egypt, as M. Blochet believes, but rather internal anarchy and the rivalry of jealous vezirs, that invited the interference of Nur-ad-din. To term the Fatimids "ces Karmathes" is not perhaps unhistorical, but the reader must not forget that the Caliph Mu'izz vigorously repulsed the Karmathians from before the walls of his new-built Cairo. There is no justification that we know of for the expression "une affaire assez louche" in reference to the expulsion of the elder Ayyubids from Baghdad. We deplore the absence of an Index, which in a book like this should be especially full, and include references to the notes.

The Tajarib al-Umam; or, History of Ibn Miskawayh. With Preface and Summary by Leone Caetani, Prince of Teano. Vol. I. "Gibb Memorial." (Luzac & Co.)—Ibn Miskawayh was one of the most intelligent of the historians of the eleventh century, and the Prince of Teano was happy in discovering at Constantinople, through the researches of Dr. Horovitz, a complete manuscript of the great work which had previously been known only in detached fragments. The MS. "is ancient, being dated A.H. 505 (A.D. 1303), that is to say, only a little over eighty years after the death of Ibn Miskawayh"; but 505 A.H. corresponds to 1111 A.D., and 1303 A.D. corresponds to 705 A.H.; so one of these dates must be a misprint. It is reproduced in facsimile, a method which has its drawbacks, especially when the photographic negatives are not very clear, as has happened here and there in this case, and which needs supplementing by editorial corrigenda where the text is faulty. This first volume goes to A.H. 25, but it is in the later volumes, which will apparently be six altogether,

that the chief value of the history lies. Its merits of arrangement and its steady rejection of the fables beloved of Oriental chroniclers are well known to Arabic scholars, to whom alone the present volume is addressed. A convenient summary in English, a notice of the historian by Mr. Amedroz, and an Index are useful adjuncts; and we are glad to note that a full Index to the entire work will be provided, as well as a separate one to each volume. The form of the book, a compact small quarto, dictated by the size of the MS., is new in the Gibb Memorial series, and is very acceptable. It is much more handy than the large octavos hitherto produced. In spite of the drawbacks we have referred to, the rapidity with which photographic facsimiles of MSS. can be brought out, and the opportunities they offer to each scholar for verifying the text for himself, are points in their favour. We shall welcome the succeeding volumes of what is undoubtedly a valuable publication.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE "Thin Paper" edition of Henry Seton Merriman's novels (Smith & Elder), which has begun with *The Slave of the Lamp* and *The Sowers*, will be welcome to a host of readers. We have already expressed our high opinion of the author's work, which presents a gallery of heroes of a true English type, distinguished by few words and much vigour in action. The author was singularly modest and retiring in his literary life, and many will learn for the first time, in the charming Introduction of E. F. S. and S. G. T. prefixed to 'The Slave of the Lamp,' how fortunate that life was, devoid of jealousy and bitterness, and the advertisement supposed to be inseparable from the successful author. Merriman was a traveller of insight, and an artist who gave the public only of his best. Thus it was that, regarding his first four books as crude and immature, he withdrew them all from circulation in England.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS publish in "The All Red Series" *The Dominion of New Zealand*, by Sir Arthur Douglas. We are able to praise this volume, for it explains in simple language what intending settlers or travellers may wish to know. Sir Arthur Douglas avoids the obvious traps of partisanship, but, in face of the rise of Germany to industrial eminence, we hardly understand his sweeping approval, in his Defence chapter, of Lord Derby's words: "Militarism cannot co-exist with industry on a great scale." The doctrine which the quotation is used to favour has, however, our acceptance as a recommendation to New Zealand and to the Empire. In the account of the Maoris, the ordinary taboo of Polynesia, brought with them by the invaders from the Friendly Islands, is named as though it were in some degree peculiar. The epic recitations and the oratory of the Maori people are so different from those of the feebler islanders of the North as to deserve more attention than is needed by customs common to the whole Pacific. In reviewing a former volume of the series, namely, that of Mr. Wise on the Commonwealth, we criticized such maps as, in "All Red" publications, contrast the British Empire of the present day with that of a hundred years ago. There is exaggeration in the colouring red of vast Arctic regions far to the north of Hudson Bay, our title to which is not free from doubt, while the islands themselves are worthless, and their size inferior upon a globe to that produced in maps by "projection."

THE Librairie Hachette & Cie. of Paris publish in a series of studies on Africa *Le Cap de Bonne-Espérance au dix-septième Siècle*, by M. Henri Dehérain. The volume is chiefly made up from works by Dr. Theal and from English sources, but contains accounts of early Dutch colonization in South Africa excellently brought together for general reading at a moment when the old Dutch families referred to are playing a leading part in South African union. We have become so used to referring to British India such phrases as "the Governor-General of India in Council" that it is always a surprise when we are reminded how ancient is this title in its application to the Dutch Indies, and how modern among ourselves. Inasmuch as the rulers of Java inserted, and still retain, the portrait of Sir Stamford Raffles in the series of "Governors-General of India" at the capital of Netherlands India, it might almost be paradoxically asserted that the first British Governor-General "of India" was this administrator of the Dutch colonies. The Cape was under the government which had its seat in the sixteenth century, as now, at Batavia. When the Cape was starving, the local Governor "dut prier le gouverneur de l'Inde de lui expédier du riz." Not only the food and the horses, but also the "coloured" population of South Africa were brought from Java, and Creoles also from Mauritius, especially in 1707 and 1709 after the decision of the Dutch Council of India in 1706 to evacuate that island. The French Huguenots had come in earlier, namely, in 1688 and 1689.

One of the many quarrels between the subordinate Government at the Cape of Good Hope and the superior authority at Batavia concerned Cape wine. The manufacture of hock and of those muscat Tokays, of which Constantia is the most famous, had begun in 1659, and the Governor-General of India wrote in high approval of the Cape wines in 1676; but while the yield increased, the quality declined, and in 1698 the whole of the Cape wine was "refused by the Government of India because it was extraordinarily bad."

The oath taken by immigrant colonists receiving passages and land was of a curiously wide description, for fidelity was vowed to the States General of the United Provinces, the Prince of Orange, and "the Directors of the Chartered Company of the East Indies," as well as the "Governor-General and Councillors of India." What was to happen in the event of conflict, not unknown, between "their Highnesses the Directors, the Governor-General and Councillors of India" on the one hand, and "the Governor or the Commandant of my future home," to whom obedience was also promised, upon the other, is not revealed.

Essays in Freedom. By Henry W. Nevins. (Duckworth & Co.)—"Everything vital that has appeared in literature for the last ten years has had the note of romance," said a critic not long since, who foresees a revival of that strange spirit of romance which shines out when we least expect it, and touches the dullness of life with a magic wand. If there be any truth in this dictum—and we are convinced that there is—this volume, though not equal to 'The Plea of Pan,' will serve to confirm it.

We will not inquire whether Mr. Nevins's notion of freedom is the same as our own, still less whether we could agree with him as to the safeguards or the dangers imminent at the present day. But the root of the matter is in him. Freedom is to him the expression of personality, the symbol of the truth that "man is a spirit" without

which he must soon travesty the nature of God, and worship idols—power or wealth or pleasure, or even culture. For mere culture, the selfish delight of a class aloof, Mr. Nevins has nothing but contempt.

These essays breathe a fine human air, and have nothing exotic or artificial about them. Too far, indeed, we think, Mr. Nevins carries his hatred of artificiality when he pronounces all art to be unreal. We cannot see it. Art is man's attempt to realize beauty, to create things in themselves, with the breath of life within them—that individualizing, creative uniqueness which prevents true works of art from growing old, and conquers all corruption. "For ever wilt thou love and she be fair." It would be truer to call science unreal, for it never attempts to be anything itself; a mere abstract description of certain parts of reality, it is as real and as unreal as an inventory or a balance-sheet, useful, but only as a means. But art, wherever it is genuine, is something more; it is a breath, an outgoing of the eternal creative spirit, and, like love, it knows no dying. However, we forgive Mr. Nevins the one lapse in grateful remembrance of the value he puts upon poetry as the true revealer:—

"If poetry is the devil's wine, mankind is no teetotaler. No pledge of truth, conscience, or utility is binding that withholds him from that drink. Matter-of-fact people may exercise their local option till they are dry as dust themselves; mankind eludes them, and into the most prosaic of prohibition States he smuggles the bemused enchantment. His demands upon life are high, nor will he be put off by truth at any price. Let chroniclers and photographers do their worst; let philosophers strip appearances like an onion till they reveal the thing in itself, to mankind it is the labour of dullness lost, and he remains an artist, a poet in the soul. He will have it so, and especially in history there is no purging the drunkenness of his illusions. Our historians may write as badly as they can, they may dip their pens in ditch water and quote authorities for every line; the reality that they seek is none the barer. Do what he would, Bishop Stubbs composed epics; the very German dramatizes; and if you read a parish register, before you have gone ten lines the figures of the dead are moving upon the stage. For drama is man's own contribution to the world, and he demands it everywhere."

The reader will see that Mr. Nevins's pen has not lost its cunning, and we note throughout the book that power of using proper names with effect which was revealed in earlier writings. Here is an instance:—

"Then came the great day of history—the September day that saved Europe from the East, and held back curled Assyrians and unalterable Medes and the heirs of Babylonish Nebuchadnezzar from the destruction of our free world."

Some of the essays are mere journalese, and the book might with advantage be lopped of a third of its contents. Occasionally there is a little too much of protest, and in the dedication we feel that the author has fallen short of his intention. A little pruning would have improved many periods. On the whole, however, we find "a great deal of fine confused feeding" in this volume, not a little humour, a certain power of criticism, and, despite a little too much harping on the Russian theme, a variety and changefulness which are very agreeable. More than agreeable is Mr. Nevins's spiritual passion; he admires nothing mean or ignoble, and reserves his sneers for the plutocrat and the snob. Nature, indeed, shows him at his best, and from the piece entitled 'The Heart of England' we make one extract:—

"Under the September sun, the land lies brooding in a silence that can be heard. The central ocean is not so silent as is the street of Epwell, bright with stocks and asters. In these villages the generations of man have been quietly nurtured by the earth herself. Here the children

have come to the birth unhurried, untormented by a mother's work in mills. Here they have drunk from deep breasts, and grown up day by day in the face of sun and wind. It is from a stock like this that we may expect an outburst of radiance, if for a moment that incalculable, inexplicable fire in their blood is kindled. The leaven seethes, the promise of the wilderness is fulfilled, the sudden miracle is accomplished. Ah, but it is not a matter of hope and conjecture now; for set in this land is the very shrine of genius. Here the great miracle of England's story has already been performed. Here the dubious English nature, which it is the fashion to despise, was once transfigured into glory, and the signpost points along the dusty road to Stratford."

This passage is not without faults, and fewer words would have made it more appealing; but it has in it just that touch which makes literature. A man who can do such work is always worth reading.

There is a similar passage in the essay on Mr. Hardy, which, with that on Meredith, is the best piece of criticism in the book.

"In Wessex people there is a further touch of something which you will not find, say, in Nottingham or Northamptonshire. It is a sensitive and poetic quality, which the curious may trace to the absence of mines and factories, or to the larger survival here of the British spirit, protected by heaths and forests from the invasions of stolid Germany all those centuries ago...."

"He is no changeling, as most of us are, but has sucked the breasts of the earth that bore him, and the spirit of that beautiful mother, whom so few of us have time to know, has passed into him. In all his work there is something of the grave simplicity of places where man has lived long in close relationship to the ground and the seasons. Most of his characters have grown to be what they are by slow and gradual changes, like woods or the surface of downs. They are deep-rooted in far-off traditions, and behind them we feel the underlying past. Their interests and difficulties lie in the ancient lot of mankind, as it was in the beginning and is now. They have the profound speech and half-unconscious humour of men not too harassed to observe the years—men to whom the world has not been narrowed by violent journeys and removals. In their drama of life they make little more fuss than nature over birth and death and the varied fortunes between. This is no place for the 'Comic Spirit' of cultured drawing-rooms, but humour and pathos are here at home—humour too near a neighbour to sorrow.

"Into this quiet atmosphere of ancient life Mr. Hardy loves to introduce a spirit touched from its birth by something akin, something that reaches out into a world of different experience, whether for delight or intellectual need. Deep in such spirits some trace of precious and perilous substance lies, like a thin veil of gold which is not used for its own sake and spoils the building-stone for use."

These passages will give the reader some notion of what to expect. We should have liked to allude to the excellently humorous accounts of Mr. Clarkson, the Education Office intellectual, and his adventures in popular pleasure-seeking—the Derby and the music-hall. He is a real creation. But we hope what we have said will send readers to the book, the work of a mind well stored, and a heart ever fresh and sympathetic.

Brighton: its History, its Follies, and its Fashions. By Lewis Melville. (Chapman & Hall.)—Mr. Lewis Melville is already, we believe, responsible for ten substantial tomes dealing with the Georgian era. The greater portion of his work consists of extracts from contemporary memoirs strung together without a due regard for scholarship. We discover little evidence of painstaking research, while the style does not attract us. Mr. Melville is neither picturesque nor illuminating, and the latest book from his pen is neither better nor worse than its predecessors. An historical account of Brighton should have been entertaining. Mr. Melville, however, employs so little art in his construction that he conveys but a fragmentary impression of the annals he seeks to relate. Most of his anecdotes have done service before; he has not the knack of historical

portraiture; and the interruption of the narrative by long and incessant quotations is irritating.

In one particular the author breaks fresh ground, inserting several paragraphs from contemporary newspapers; yet these do not appear to be the result of diligent research, but to have been culled haphazard. Mr. Melville quotes a paragraph from *The Morning Herald* of June 1st, 1761, and again from the same paper of June 3rd, 1771, being ignorant, apparently, that this journal did not come into existence until 1780. On pp. 53-4 he cites several paragraphs from *The Morning Post*, but does not say that they have already appeared in Mr. Ashton's 'Florizel's Folly.' He mentions the liaison between Grace Dalrymple and the Prince of Wales; but if he had taken the trouble to refer to a recent volume of *Notes and Queries*, he would have learnt that her nickname was not Dolly, but Dally the Tall. To declare that George Selwyn claimed to be the father of Grace's child is, we think, unjustifiable without giving authority for the statement, and Mr. Melville would find it difficult to prove it.

To show the danger of interpolating extracts from contemporary memoirs without any editorial comment, we cannot do better than repeat Mr. Melville's quotation from the 'Jerningham Letters' with reference to Mary Cole, Countess of Berkeley:—

"She was a Housemaid, but always a Virtuous Woman. Lord Berkeley's Fancy for Her was so imperious that He resolved upon regular Matrimony. After a time, Repenting of this measure, he prevailed on the Clergyman to tear the Leaf out of the Register that witnessed his being a married man. But then again Regret came, as a Child had arrived every year, so he married the said *Maid* again; and the fourth Son was supposed to be the inheritor of his title. But soon after, the Clergyman who had first tied Him in Wedlock dyeing, He then declared the date of his previous Marriage, and proclaimed that his first Born Son was Lord Dursley.—He Could not Say this during the Clergyman's Life, as tearing the Register is Felony. So all this made a sad work, but Lord Thurlow declared there is not a doubt but that the first marriage was Legal, and the Eldest Son is accordingly styled Lord Dursley. There are nine sons and two daughters."

Any one reading this extract would infer that the first marriage was legal, and that the eldest son was acknowledged as his father's heir. The contrary was the case. If Mr. Melville had taken the trouble to study carefully the 'Recollections of Grantley Berkeley,' which he quotes often, he would have ascertained that the House of Lords decided that the fifth Earl of Berkeley was not legally married when his eldest son was born, and that "Lord Dursley" accordingly did not succeed to the title.

Mr. Melville should take more trouble over his "sources." Undoubtedly he possesses industry, and he should now be fairly familiar with his documents. But until he appreciates the value of "taking infinite pains," he will not produce a book of real historical value.

The English in China. By J. Bromley Eames. (Pitman & Sons.)—In his Preface Mr. Eames tells us that it was his original intention to present to the reader a description and an analysis of our interests in China as they exist at the present day. He soon found, however, that in order to understand the present it was imperative that the reader should be acquainted with the past, and that this past is sufficiently complex to supply material for a goodly volume.

That a line drawn on a map with a Papal pencil should dominate the history of the world would seem at first sight an exaggeration of Papal power. Yet such was the case. In 1493 Pope Alexander VI. issued the famous Bull which granted to the

united crowns of Castile and Aragon all lands discovered and to be discovered beyond a line to be drawn from the North to the South Pole a hundred leagues west of the Azores, with a reservation of all lands which had been before that date occupied by any other Christian nation. It was owing to this mandate that from the time of its appearance the operations of the Portuguese explorers were confined to the Eastern hemisphere.

No doubt the opposition British traders had to encounter in the early days of Canton was due to the instigation of the Portuguese, who maligned the intruders roundly, and told the Chinese that if they admitted the British flag into their harbours their freedom would be done away with. These facts come out in Mr. Eames's narrative, which is the fullest and best of the many that have been published about it, and which shows conclusively once more with how little wisdom the world is governed. In this notice we shall draw attention only to the general trend of events, and leave the reader to search out the isolated facts for himself.

The history of early British trade with China cannot be regarded with satisfaction. After much haggling a rough system by which merchant vessels were admitted into the river at Canton was drawn up. By this arrangement certain Chinese firms stood guarantee for the good faith of the British merchants. It is needless to say that the grossest corruption existed on both sides:—

"The Hong merchants were to exercise constraint and control over the foreigners in the factories, not allowing them to go out without permission, and seeing that all purchases of goods were made for them by a Hong merchant. Foreigners were not to wander about the villages or market-places near Canton; they were not to bring their wives nor any women up to the factories; they were not to be allowed to use sedan chairs, and they were to be prevented from taking arms or ammunition to Canton. Foreigners were not to pass between Macao, Whampoa, and Canton without a written permit, and only boats carrying a ship's captain were to fly a flag. Matters which foreigners wished to bring before the notice of Chinese officials should be the subject of 'petitions,' which should be presented through the Hong merchants."

It was obvious that such a system could not last for ever, and in 1834 the British Foreign Office took over the whole control of the foreign trade, which had hitherto been conducted by the East India Company. It was determined that a Chief Superintendent of Trade with two assistant officials should represent the British Government on the spot, and Lord Napier was chosen as the first Chief Superintendent. Naturally, on receiving his appointment, he expected that notice would be sent to China of the change of government and his arrival in the country. But nothing of the sort had occurred to our Foreign Office, who, curiously enough, declined to send any such notifications. "If," says Mr. Eames, "the object of the British Government had been to engender lasting jealousy and hatred, it could hardly have chosen a different line of conduct." The first notification of Lord Napier's appointment which reached the Viceroy of Canton "was sent by the local Chinese naval officer at Macao.... that an English war vessel, having on board a barbarian 'eye,' had arrived." This announcement perplexed the Viceroy not a little. He was left in complete ignorance of the rank and objects of the intruder, and he insisted, with full regard for his own personal safety, that Lord Napier's communications should come through the Hong merchants in the form of "petitions." This mode of communication Lord Napier

naturally ignored, and after much controversy an end was put to the matter by the deportation of Lord Napier to Macao. Worn out by this dispute Lord Napier died at Macao on October 11th, 1834.

A wiser and more conciliatory policy secured a few years of comparative rest; but in 1840 the opium war broke out, the cession of Hongkong being among the advantages to England accorded by the Nanking Treaty which concluded the war. Mr. Eames describes at full length the course of events which led up to this Treaty, and he ends by calling upon us as a nation to make amends for our many acts of injustice towards China by supporting her in the suppression of the opium trade.

Old English Towns. By William Andrews. (Werner Laurie.)—We opened this book with some misgiving, for a work of this kind, covering so large and so oft-traversed an area, was only too likely to prove a hasty compilation. After reading every page, we closed it with an entirely changed mind, for the summaries in this unpretentious volume are accurate and judiciously chosen; moreover, they are distinctly entertaining, without any undue amount of trivial gossip. Of course such a volume will not yield any particular satisfaction to the antiquary, or the student of the town life or borough development of particular places; but its statements may be taken as trustworthy by the general reader, to whom it will be a convenience to possess a book for general reference. The old towns selected for treatment are twenty-seven, beginning with Winchester, Canterbury, and Bath, and ending with Carlisle, Monmouth, and Chester. They are mostly chosen from well-known historic centres, but a few are of minor note, though well worthy of inclusion, such as Ledbury and Weobley in Herefordshire, and Chepstow on the Wye.

In writing about Derby Mr. Andrews fell into a considerable blunder, for which, however, he was scarcely to blame. A singular mistake was made by Hutton in his entertaining, gossiping, but inaccurate 'History of Derby,' issued in 1791. He described, with many remarkable details, a visitation of the plague at Derby in 1665, the same year as the Great Plague of London. To prevent famine, as he states, the inhabitants erected on the outskirts of the town, at Nuns Green, a stone called the Headless Cross, where the market people brought their goods, and where the buyers deposited their money in a vessel filled with vinegar. Some sixty years ago Mr. Joseph Strutt presented to the town a large and well-planted recreation ground known as the Arboretum. Here, soon afterwards, the Corporation moved this Headless Cross, placing it on a mound, and affixing to it a brass plate as a memorial of the "Visitation of the Plague in 1665." A long extract from Hutton's history is engraved on the plate. Now comes the curious sequel to the story. Hutton was absolutely wrong, though writing not much more than a century after the alleged event. The registers of the five parishes into which Derby was then divided are all extant for that date, and the death-rate for 1665 did not exceed the normal. Hutton, though notoriously inaccurate, could scarcely have drawn on his imagination for all the details of this alleged grievous outbreak of plague. The town was very heavily visited in 1593, and Hutton may have gleaned some particulars of that event, and postdated them by seventy years. At all events, the long inscription set up by the Corporation, and cited at length by Mr. Andrews, tells an untruth, and ought to be removed.

Archbishop Parker. By W. M. Kennedy. "Makers of National History." (Pitman & Sons.)—If the other volumes in this series are at all up to the standard of this on Parker, both editors and the public may congratulate themselves. The little book is a model of what such a book should be. Founded on a thorough study of original authorities, it is yet lucid and eminently readable. Bishop Creighton used to say that the Church of England based her distinctive position on an appeal to sound learning. This volume will go far to explain what that claim means, or meant in the sixteenth century. The *via media* is not much in fashion just now; and many of those who honour the Tractarians as their intellectual and spiritual ancestors have taken upon them to throw scorn upon the notion, without always considering accurately what it meant. At any rate, a perusal of this excellent book would inform them of some things worth knowing. Parker was not a great man, but he is a type of many an English cleric and layman, before and since; and his deliberately chosen course has made a mark on the Church of England not likely soon to be lost. Except Creighton's 'Queen Elizabeth,' we know of no work so well fitted to give the general reader an idea of the various currents, political and ecclesiastical, between which the Queen and her ministers had to steer. Perhaps Mr. Kennedy is hardly fair to the Queen; but then she always was so difficult to deal with that much may be pardoned in this respect.

We have noticed one or two minor inaccuracies: Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, was never "Lord Bacon," as Mr. Kennedy states; and we think that earlier in the book he conveys the impression that Cesare Borgia was a priest. This was not the case, though he was for a short time in deacon's orders.

Afoot in England. By W. H. Hudson. (Hutchinson & Co.)—There is a certain affinity between Mr. Hudson and Borrow. It is true that Borrow had no interest in natural history, and no knowledge of it; and it is to be doubted if he really appreciated landscape scenery in the way now current among us. But in their common interest in human things, their observation of detail, and their power to extract from a situation its last drop of romance or sympathy the two writers are alike. Mr. Hudson has the advantage of a style which is sometimes excellent, and always efficient. He has long been known as a writer on nature, and the most enjoyable passages of his latest book are perhaps those dealing with nature. But for the most part he is here not dealing so much with nature as with human nature and human emotions. It is generally a chronicle of small beer, but the beer has a relish.

Mr. Hudson proclaims that his purpose is to teach the charm of the unknown, and the joy of discovering and exploring for oneself; and on the whole this is a very good description of the spirit of the book. It consists mainly of disconnected papers, all informed with the same idea—the delight of the vagabond in English lanes and by English fields and woods. Nothing is so small that Mr. Hudson cannot make it appear significant. He eschews guides, or rather he puts guide-books in their proper place, as things to be consulted after visiting and exploring on your own account. He is a perfect gourmet in travel, for he refuses to revisit places in which he has experienced some special delectation, for fear lest he should spoil the effect. You will have a pleasant as well as an expert companion

if you travel with him, for he has always some rambling remarks to make, informed with a certain philosophy and a shrewd knowledge. He smacks his lips over intellectual and emotional flavours in which you are fain to join him. He wanders far afield, but confesses that the most attractive haunts for him are between Reading and Basingstoke, among the South Wiltshire downs, in the flat country of the Severn, in Cambridgeshire and East Anglia. By Swallowfield he falls to musing on Miss Mitford, and wondering why she is a classic: she had "no mind stuff"; she had little observation; her rural characters were inferior; her dialogue was unnatural, and her invention negligible. Mr. Hudson concludes that she is famous because her work reflected her "tender human heart, her impulsive nature, her light, playful, humorous spirit." But we doubt if even these reflections would make an 'Our Village' popular to-day, still less a classic. Happy were the authors of the day before yesterday, when the competition neither of dead nor of living was of material consequence. And so, our travelling companion moves on, always with something to say. He writes in praise of the cow, and shudders at beef. When he meets any one, he enters into elaborate descriptions of each feature, determined that you shall see with his eyes. If he goes down an old road and ends before an empty farm-house in a wood, you are agreeably stimulated, though nothing in the world has happened. This is the spirit with which to go afoot, ever pricked by a gentle sense of adventure, and warmed by strong human sympathies.

GEORGE MANVILLE FENN.

THE death of Mr. Manville Fenn on Friday week last, at Syon Lodge, Isleworth, removes a writer whose pre-eminence in his special line was unquestioned. Mr. Fenn, born in 1831, passed his first years in easy circumstances, but family losses made it necessary for him at an early age to earn his own living. He was successively schoolmaster, private tutor, compositor, and writer. He made his way slowly, and was almost in despair when the encouragement of Dickens and the publication of a sketch in *All the Year Round* led to contributions to other magazines, a series of 'Readings by Starlight' in *The Star*, and an invitation by Mr. Moy Thomas, then editing *Cassell's Magazine*, to write for him. Mr. Fenn eventually edited *Cassell's* for some years. He wrote several plays, and was dramatic critic for *The Echo*.

It is, however, as a writer of boys' books that he is best known, Henty being for many years his only serious rival in this sort of fiction. He was a great reader, possessing an excellent library, and vivified many a famous piece of history for his special audience with a care and knowledge that are unusual. His books for boys number over a hundred, apart from novels and many short stories. All were distinguished by their go and wholesomeness and a certain didactic touch which does not appeal to the adult, but can be found in the works of Marryat and other favourite writers for the young.

A LETTER OF DR. JOHNSON'S.

Oxford.

THE very interesting document which follows belongs now to Lieut.-Col. Congreve, V.C., D.S.O., who kindly permits me to offer a copy for publication. It was written by Dr. Johnson to "Mr. Gilbert Repington" "in Peckwater Christ Church," "Oxford,"

"by London": so directed on the last page (left for the purpose) of the square writing paper. The only distinctive water-mark is the three letters CIB, placed very near together in the middle crease, where the paper is folded in half. Of the seal only a fragment and the stain of the red wax remain.

The letter proper ends about two-thirds down the second page, and the Catalogue of Books begins immediately under the dates of place and time, in three columns, ending with "Barecroft's Advice to a Son" about the middle of the third column; then continued on the top of the opposite page in two columns, beginning with "Livius 2," down to the bottom of the page, both columns ending even. It is interesting, even amusing, to note that a cross in lead pencil was put, and still clearly remains, against each book, perhaps by Mr. Repington as he superintended the packing, perhaps by Mr. Spicer when delivering the books to Mr. Repington.

A few words on the names mentioned in the letter: "You[r] Brother" must have been Mr. John Repington of Exeter College, according to Foster's "Alumni Oxonienses"; he and the lucky recipient of this letter were the younger sons of Mr. Gilbert Repington of Amington, Tamworth. "Mr. Taylor," "friend of Dr. Johnson," was afterwards Dr. Taylor, Rector of Market Bosworth, Prebendary of Westminster, Rector of Lawford, Essex, Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and chaplain to the Duke of Devonshire. "Mr. Congreve" was another "former schoolfellow," and to him the two letters published in *The Athenæum* of May 23rd, 1908, and May 8th, 1909, were written by the same distinguished correspondent. Lastly, "Mr. Spicer" was a gentleman seemingly of temporary obscurity, who now, we may hope, will attain immortality. This group of old schoolfellows, brought together in one short letter, includes the great Doctor; the country gentlemen of "good old family" "before the Conquest"; Dr. Taylor, the successful man of the world; and Mr. Spicer, who had taken such faithful charge of the books that every one was marked off at Oxford as agreeing with the list made at Lichfield by the anxious owner. From what inn did the carrier start who went lumbering along the road with those boxes of books in his van "from Oxford" "to the Castle in Birmingham" in 1735? (Does the Castle exist now?) The haste of anxiety and eagerness shown by the slips in spelling and grammar of the future great "Dictionnaire Man," and the expression "I long" (perhaps the only instance of its use in Dr. Johnson's writings and sayings, and unusual at that time), conjure up a picture of lives lived, times gone, which, to my mind, makes this letter a most interesting document.

J. SCHOMBERG.

Sir,

I hope You will not imagine from my Silence, that I neglected the kind offer which You[r] Brother was pleased to make, that You would take some care about my Books; I had wrote much sooner, but that I did not know till to-day whither to direct.

The Books (of which I have written a Catalogue on the other side) were left with Mr. Taylor, from whom I had some reason to expect a regard to my Affairs. There were in the same box, which I left lock'd, some papers of a very private Nature, which I hope fell into good hands. The Books are now, I hear, with Mr. Spicer of Chhist [sic] Church. I beg You, Dear Sir, that you will be pleased to collect them with what care you can, and transmit them directed to me at the Castle in Birmingham Warwickshire, to which a Carrier goes weekly from Oxford. I will very thankfully repay the expenses of Boxes, Porters, and Letters to your Brother, or

whoever [sic] else You shall think fit to receive 'em. I am sorry to give You this trouble which I hope You'll excuse from a former Schoolfellow. Be pleased to answer this by the next post, for I long to know in what condition my affairs stand. If Mr. Congreve be in college pray pay my compliments to him, and let him know I should think his correspondence a pleasure, and would gladly write to him, if I was [sic] inform'd what college he is of. I have many other Acquaintance in the University whom I remember with Pleasure, but shall not trouble You with messages, for I shall esteem You sufficiently kind if You manage this Affair for,

Dear Sir,

Your humble Servant,

SAM: JOHNSON.

My humble Service to
Mr. Spicer.
Lichfield May 18th 1735.

Scaligeri (Jos) Poemata.

Mori Utopia.

Quintilianus.

Horatius Delph.

Salmasij Def. Regis.

Miltonij Def. Populi.

Milt. Defensio pro se.

Clerici Ars Critica 3 vol

Silius Italianus.

Heinsij Nota ad Silium.

Italarum Poemata select.

Bezae Testamentum.

Horace's Odes English.

Theocritus cum Scholijs Gr.

Caninijs Hellenismus.

Lucretius.

Virgilius N. Heinsij.

Scaliger de causis Ling. Lat.

Castaliois Biblia 4 vol.

Erasmii Colloquia.

Eachard's Gazetteer.

Eachard's Classical Geog:

Sherlock on Death.

Locke on Education.

Uptoni Dionys. Hal.

Barecroft's Advice to a Son.

Livius 2.

Longinus.

Sophocles.

Suetonius Variorum.

Vidae ars Poetica.

Quilleti Callipedia.

Musae Anglicanae 2 vol.

Baxter de Analogia.

Landesij Poemata.

Homeri Ilias Didymi.

Senecae Opera.

Claudianus Heinsij.

Buchanani Poemata 2 vol.

Ovidius 3 vol.

Horatius.

Barclaij Argenis.

Barclaij Satyricon.

Bonfonij Pancharis.

Lucanus.

Gr. Test. Leusdeni.

Tullius de Off:

Tullij Epist. ad Famil.

Tullij Epist. ad Att.

Tacitus.

Catullus. Tibull. Propert.

Valerius Flaccus Heinsij.

Rutgersij Venusinae Lect.

Kennet's Roman Antiq.

Spenser's Works 3 vol.

Milton's Poems vol 2d.

Dryden's Virgil 3 vol.

Dryden's Juvenal.

Dryden's Fables.

Waller's Poems.

Hudibrass [sic].

Pryor's Poems 2 vols.

Addison's Works 4 vol.

Guardian 2 vol.

Pope's Homer Il. and Odyss. 11 vol.

Popes [sic] Misc. 2 vol.

Phillips's Tragedies.

Young on the last Day.

Phillips's Poems.

Smith's Works.

Blackmore on the Creation.

Row's Callipedia.

Inscription [sic] Sigea. } 2 folio

Chronologia per Lloyd, } pamphlets [sic].

Bible.

Com. Prayer.

Nelson on the Sacrament.

Pitt's Vida.

Dispensary.

Sanctij Minerva.

Carmina Quadragesimalia.

Harris on the Globes.

Gratius per Johnson.

Anacreon per Baxter.

Rutilij Itinerarium.

Scaligeri Poetice.

ROSE AYLMER'S GRAVE.

To the monument over Rose Aylmer's grave in Calcutta there has just now been affixed, a few inches beneath the old epitaph, a small marble tablet on which is inscribed the elegy Walter Savage Landor wrote in remembrance of her. The epitaph on the old tablet runs as follows:—

IN MEMORY OF
THE HONORABLE
ROSE WHITWORTH AYLMER,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE,
MARCH THE 2ND, A.D. 1800,
AGED 20 YEARS.

What was her fate? long, long before her hour
Death called her tender soul, by break of bliss
From the first blossoms, from the buds of joy,
Those few our noxious fate unblasted leaves
In this inclement clime of human life.

The new tablet adds nothing but Landor's verses and his name:—

Ah what avails the sceptred race,
Ah what the form divine!
What every virtue, every grace!
Rose Aylmer, all were thine.
Rose Aylmer, whom these wakeful eyes
May weep, but never see,
A night of memories and of sighs
I consecrate to thee.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

Landor's sorrowful lines have been appended to the contemporary record of Rose Aylmer's death in accordance with the wishes of Rose, Lady Graves Sawle. Miss Aylmer was her mother's half-sister; and she herself, throughout a quarter of the last century, was Landor's friend. Her near kinship with the beautiful girl whose fate he mourned, and his affectionate regard for the "second Rose" who so often inspired his verse, give a particular sanction to the design of thus recalling, to those who see Rose Aylmer's grave, the name of the great writer who loved her. Col. Frederick Arthur Aylmer, R.A., and Mr. Cecil Russell were associated with Lady Graves Sawle in carrying out the work. Dr. Busted, who has told in his 'Echoes of Old Calcutta' how he discovered the tomb three-and-twenty years ago—since when it has been properly cared for—gave invaluable assistance and advice; and, at his request, the Rev. W. K. Firminger, an active member of the Calcutta Historical Society, undertook to see that the instructions sent from England were duly executed.

Three versions of Landor's elegy were published during his lifetime. In the earliest, to be found in 'Simonidea' (1806), lines 3 to 5 read:—

What, every virtue, every grace!
For, Aylmer, all were thine.

Sweet Aylmer, whom these wakeful eyes,.....

In the volume of poetry printed in 1831 Landor happily introduced the name of Rose in lines 4 and 5; and to ignore this emendation would be unpardonable. But the various readings of line 7 left some room for dubitation. They are as follows:—

1806.—A night of sorrows and of sighs.

1831.—A night of memories and sighs.

1846.—A night of memories and of sighs.

Landor, there is no doubt, altered "sorrows" to "memories"; but another point had to be settled. Mr. Swinburne was asked whether, in his opinion, the second "of" ought to be retained. I had told him of the intention to put a tablet, with Landor's verses, on the monument; and had mentioned that the stilted quotation included in the old epitaph came, with a slight alteration, from Young's 'Night Thoughts.' In his reply, written a short time before his fatal illness, Mr. Swinburne said:—

"It is too bad that the inscription on Rose Aylmer's grave should be taken from Young's 'Night Thoughts'—Landor's especial abhorrence.

"As regards his own beautiful verses, I prefer the inclusion of the second 'of,' and I think he must have intended it so to stand."

Mr. Swinburne's judgment was received as final and convincing. I think I am right in saying that he entirely approved of the addition to Rose Aylmer's monument.

S. W.

JOHNSON'S POEMS.

Edinburgh, August 30, 1909.

In *The Athenæum* of Saturday last it is stated that Mr. John Lane is bringing out an edition of the poems of Dr. Johnson, which, it is added, "have only once had the distinction of being issued in a separate volume, namely, in 1785 by G. Kearsley. Of this edition, which is very rare, a copy is in the possession of the publisher."

Now I have long possessed a copy of Johnson's Poems, "complete in one volume," and published in 1785; but the name of G. Kearsley nowhere appears on it. It is a slim volume of 152 pages, with a Table of Contents prefixed, but no Preface and no editor's name. It is styled "a new edition," which would seem to imply an earlier one; and bears the imprint: "London | Printed for W. Osborne and T. Griffin | in St. Paul's Church-yard; and | J. Mozley, Gainsborough | 1785." The date is in Roman numerals.

I send you the above statement in the belief that it may be of some interest to you.

ARCHD. BROWN.

I MAY point out that a charming edition of Johnson's Poems was published in 1805 by Charles Whittingham. This little volume runs to 89 pages, and is excellently printed. As is well known, Henry Flood wrote a rhyming epitaph on Dr. Johnson, and liberally contributed to Johnson's monument. By an irony of fate Flood himself sleeps in an obscure grave, without monument or epitaph. He died December 2nd, 1791.

W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Ackworth (John), *Life's Working Creed*, 2/6 net. One of the Methodist Pulpit Library. A series of sermons on the present-day meaning of the Epistle of James.
- Allen (Grant), *The Hand of God*, and other Posthumous Essays, 6d. Issued for the Rationalist Press Association.
- Coburn (Rev. J. R.), *The Gospels in the Light of Modern Research*, 9/ net.
- Davies (E. O.), *Prolegomena to Systematic Theology*, 5/ A study of authority.
- Greaves (J. H.), *The Four Last Things*, 1/ net. Sermons preached at St. Paul's, Haringay, in Advent, 1908.
- Kent (Charles Foster), *The Kings and Prophets of Israel and Judah, from the Division of the Kingdom to the Babylonian Exile*, 5/ net. With maps and chart.
- Momerie (A. W.), *Inspiration*, 6d. First cheap edition.
- Savage (William Richard), *The Resurrection of Judgment* (St. John v. 29, R.V.); or, *Eternal, not Endless Punishment the Doctrine of Holy Writ*, 5/ net.
- Sexton (Rev. W. J.), *Church and People*, 2/ net. An attempt to answer the question, What has the Church of England done for the people of England?
- Wilmot-Buxton (E. M.), *Stories from the Old Testament*, 1/6

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Moore (N. Hudson), *Delftware, Dutch and English*, 4/ net. One of the Collector's Handbooks, with 58 half-tone engravings from photographs. — Wedgwood and his Initiators, 4/ net. Another of the Collector's Handbooks, with 49 half-tone engravings.
- Parry (H. Lloyd), *The Exeter Civic Seals*.
- Report of the Committee on Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures. Prepared for presentation to the recent Congress of Archaeological Societies.
- Unwin (Raymond), *Town Planning in Practice*, 21/ net. An introduction to the art of designing cities and suburbs, with 300 illustrations.
- World's Great Pictures, 10/6 net. Fully illustrated, with descriptive notes of masterpieces in the public and private collections of Europe.

Poetry and the Drama.

- Baring-Gould (S.), *Silver Store*, collected from Medieval, Christian, and Jewish Mines, 3/6 net. Legends and anecdotes told in verse. New Edition.
- Barker (Granville), *Three Plays: The Marrying of Anne Leete; The Voyage Inheritance; Waste*, 5/ net.
- Blockidge (William), *Australa to England*, and other Verses, 1/

- Drew (Bernard), *The Passing of the Master-Singer*, 6d. A threnody on the death of Swinburne.
- Dryden (John), *Poetical Works*. Cambridge Edition.
- Plozman (Mary), *Monologues and Dialogues*, 2/ net.
- Quetteville (P. W. de), *Verses in Twilight*, 2/6 net.
- Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám. Translated by Edward Fitzgerald, 3/6 net. With introduction by Joseph Jacobs, and designs by Frank Brangwyn.

Bibliography.

- Grierson (F. J.), *De Libris*, 2/ net. Six chapters on books.

Philosophy.

- Benn (Alfred W.), *Revaluations, Historical and Ideal*, 3/6 net. A series of essays dealing with Hellenism, Pascal, Buckle, Nietzsche, &c.
- Dewey (J.), *Studies in Logical Theory*, 7/ net.

Political Economy.

- Bremner (Robert L.), *Why I am not a Socialist*, 3d. An address delivered at the University Students' Settlement, Glasgow.
- Dawbarn (C. Y. C.), *Liberty and Progress*, 9/ net. An attempt to apply old principles to new conditions.
- Grogan (Ewart S.), *The Economic Calculus and its Application to Tariff*, 1/6 net. A rough economic sketch indicating the change from Free Trade to Protectionist convictions.
- Spencer (Herbert), *The Man versus the State*, 6d. Issued by arrangement with the Herbert Spencer Trustees.

History and Biography.

- Bain (R. Nisbet), *The Last King of Poland and his Contemporaries*, 10/6 net. With 16 illustrations.
- Beeching (H. C.), *Francis Atterbury*, 3/6 net. One of the Makers of National History Series.
- Buchanan (James), *Works: Vol. IX. 1853-5*. Contains Buchanan's speeches, State papers, and private correspondence, collected and edited by John Bassett Moore.
- Colvin (Ian D.), *South Africa. One of the Romance of Empire Series*, with 12 reproductions in colour of drawings by G. S. Smithard and J. S. Skelton.
- Mario (Jessie White), *The Birth of Modern Italy*, 12/6 net. A posthumous work, edited, with introduction, notes, and epilogue, by the Duke Litta-Visconti-Arese. Illustrated.
- Masterman (J. Howard B.), *The Dawn of Medieval Europe, 476-918*, 2/6. With 12 maps. One of the Six Ages of European History.
- Merk (Rev. Charles), *A History of Dieppe*, 2/6 net.
- Shelley (P. B.), *Letters*, 2 vols, 25/ net. Collected and edited by Roger Inghen. With illustrations.
- Wright (Thomas), *The Life of William Huntington*, S.S., 5/ net. Contains 42 plates.

Geography and Travel.

- Home (Gordon), *The Motor Routes of England: Southern Section*, 7/6 net. With 24 full-page illustrations in colour and 42 maps and plans.
- Murphy (H. C.), *Henry Hudson in Holland. An inquiry into the origin and objects of the voyage which led to the discovery of the Hudson River*. A reprint of the edition of 1859. With notes, documents, and a bibliography by Wouter Nijhoff.
- Practical General Continental Guide, 1909, 5/ net.
- Practical Swiss Guide, 1909, 4/ net.
- Villiers-Wardell (Mrs.), *Spain of the Spanish*, 6/ net. With 32 full-page illustrations.

School-Books.

- Barter (A.), *A Book of Sonnets*, 2d. One of Blackie's English Classics.
- Bevan (Frances E.), *Method of Analysis*. With passages from English literature for practice.
- Blackie's English Texts: Hans Andersen Fairy Tales; Brothers Grimm Fairy Tales; Poe's The Gold Bug, and other Tales.
- Ceppi (Marco), *Edmond Dantès*, 1/. Founded on an episode in 'Monte Cristo.'
- Féval's *Anna des Lits* and Jean et sa Lettre, 8d. One of Blackie's Longer French Texts. With notes, phrase-list, and vocabulary by Louis A. Barbé.
- Goethe's *Lyrics and Ballads*, 6d. Selected and edited by C. E. Wright. One of Blackie's Little German Classics.
- Heaton (Ellis W.), *A Scientific Geography: Book VI. Asia*, 1/6 net.
- Ingham (P. B.), *M. de Beaufort à Vincennes*, 1/. Founded on 'Vingt ans après.'
- Laying (A. R.), *A General Text-Book of Elementary Algebra*, 4/6. With answers.
- Nicklin (Rev. T.) Cicero, *Select Letters*, 2/6.
- Nintz (Frances Sankstone), *The New American Citizen*, 2/6. A reader for foreign pupils in evening schools.
- Radford (Rev. E. M.), *Exercise Papers in Elementary Algebra*, 5/. One of Dent's Mathematical and Scientific Textbooks for Schools.
- Souvestre's *Le Serf*, 8d. Another of Blackie's Longer French Texts. With notes, phrase list, and vocabulary by Edwin Gould.
- Webb (G. W.), *A Systematic Geography of the British Isles*, 1/. With 13 diagrams and maps.

Science.

- Ashworth (J. H.), *The Giant Nerve Cells and Fibres of *Halla parthenopeia**, 12/6 net. With 6 plates.
- Austen (Ernest Edward), *Illustrations of African Blood-Sucking Flies other than Mosquitoes and Tsetse-Flies*, 2/6.
- Cain (William), *A Brief Course in the Calculus*, 6/ net. Second Edition.
- Caven (R. M.), *Systematic Qualitative Analysis*, 3/6 net. For students of inorganic chemistry.
- Crane (W. B.), *Index of Mining Engineering Literature*, 12/ net.
- Flanders (R. E.), *Gear Cutting Machinery*, 12/6 net.
- Hampson (Sir George F.), *Catalogue of the Noctuide in the Collection of the British Museum*, Vol. VIII. Text, 16/; Supplementary Volume of Plates, 12/.
- Holley (G. D.), *The Lead and Zinc Pigments*, 12/6 net.
- Koester (Frank), *Hydro-electric Developments and Engineering*, 21/ net. Illustrated.
- Oaler (William), *The Treatment of Disease*, 1/ net. An address before the Ontario Medical Association, Toronto, June 3, 1909.

- Schmall (Charles N.), *A First Course in Analytical Geometry, Plane and Solid*, 6/ net.
- Thomas (H. H.) and MacAlister (D. A.), *The Geology of Ore Deposits*, 7/6 net. One of Arnold's Geological Series. Illustrated.
- Walker (Frederick), *Practical Kites and Aeroplanes, how to Make and Work Them*, 1/6 net. Revised Edition, with 45 illustrations.
- Wilson (V. T.), *Descriptive Geometry*, 6/6 net.
- Woods (R. J.), *The Theory of Structures*, 10/6 net. Illustrated.

Fiction.

- Byatt (Henry), *The Real Man*, 6/. A tale of two persons alike in feature, but unlike in character.
- Cabell (J. B.), *The Cords of Vanity*, 6/. Mainly a study of a fast young American.
- Chatterton (E. Keble), *The Marriage of Mayfair*, 1/ net. Adapted from the Drury Lane drama of Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton.
- Cleeve (Lucas), *The One Moment*, 6/. A tale of people who try to be unorthodox without success.
- Deeping (Warwick), *The Return of the Petticoat*, 6/. A story of the Southern Counties at the present day, its central figure being an unconventional Australian girl who adopts male attire.
- Futrelle (Jacques), *The Professor on the Case*, 7d. net.
- Gaspeil (Susan), *The Glory of the Conquered*, 6/. The story of a great love.
- Hill (Headon), *Troubled Waters*, 6/. Has to do with a fraudulent heir who commits a number of crimes, including the attempted murder of his supposed father, before the rightful heir is found.
- Howard (Keble), *The Smiths of Valley View*, 6/. Further adventures of the Smiths of Surbiton, with a frontispiece by L. Raven Hill.
- McCarthy (Justin Huntly), *The Illustrious O'Hagan*, 7d. net. For review see *Athen.*, November 3, 1906, p. 543.
- McKean (Thomas), *The Punishment*, 6/. A tale of a man's wrongdoing and the punishment meted out to him.
- Merry (Andrew), *Anthropoid Apes*, 6/. Is described as a modern novel in twenty-three chapters.
- Quiller-Couch (A. T.), *True Tilda*, 6/. A story of the adventures of two children—a girl and a boy—who escape from a pauper orphanage in the Midlands, and make their way to a desolate island off the west coast of Great Britain.
- Warden (Florence), *A Society Scare*, 6/. The murder of a Comtesse at Ostend is followed by a succession of amazing jewel robberies.
- Wells (H. G.), *A Modern Utopia*, 1/ net. See review in *Athen.*, April 23, 1905, p. 519.
- White (Percy), *Colonel Dameron*, 7d. net.
- Wilke (Oscar), *Lord Arthur Savile's Crime, The Portrait of Mr. W. H., and other Stories*, 5/ net. A reprint.
- Williams (H. Noel), *A Ten Pound Penalty*, 1/ net. A tale of the turf.
- Winslade (A. E.), *Dr. Challoner's Chart, and other Stories*, 3/6. Consists of nine short tales.

General Literature.

- Budget Week by Week, No. 2, 1d. Published by the Budget Protest League.
- Bulletin of the Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, June.
- Englishwoman's Home, by M. E. S., 1/ net. A series of essays, several in opposition to Woman's Suffrage.
- Genealogist, Vol. XXV., 12/6. Edited by H. W. Forsyth Harwood.
- Johnstone (F. Deering), *Dickens in our Commonwealth. An Australian tribute to Dickens, with portraits of officers of the Melbourne Branch of the Dickens Fellowship*.
- Occult Review, September, 7d. net. Edited by Ralph Shirley.

Pamphlets.

- Church of England Mission to Hop-Pickers, Annual Report for 1908.
- Stoddard (Charles Warren), *The Passion Play at Brilix*.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

- Goethals (Augustin), *Joséphine Témoin de Jésus*. The first part of 'Mélanges d'Histoire du Christianisme,' and based on an old Slav version of Josephus.

History and Biography.

- Dubreuil (Léon), *La Révolution dans le Département des Côtes-du-Nord*, 3fr. 50. Has a preface by Prof. H. Sée of Rennes, and forms Vol. VII. of *La Bretagne et les Pays Celtiques*.

* * All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

MR. BRADLEY BIRT, well known for his studies of Indian life, is publishing with Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 15th inst. 'Through Persia, from the Gulf to the Caspian,' the record of a journey home overland from India, through Bushire, over the Kotals to Shiraz, on to Ispahan and Teheran, and so to the Caspian. The book is copiously illustrated by photographs. The author acknowledges the great help given to him by General Houtum Schindler, who has corrected the proofs.

PROF. W. J. ASHLEY is preparing for Messrs. Longman a Students' Edition of John Stuart Mill's 'Principles of Political Economy.' He will indicate, with their dates, all the changes in the text which show any variation or development in Mill's opinions. There will be an Introduction, setting forth the position of Mill in the movement of economic thought; and an Appendix will give references to subsequent writers.

DESPITE its rather challenging title, 'Versions and Perversions,' there is nothing controversial in the little volume of translated verse by the late Father Tyrrell to be published during this month by Mr. Elkin Mathews. The dedication is to "W. S. B.," initials which suggest the name of Father Tyrrell's neighbour and friend near Storrington, Mr. Wilfrid Seawen Blunt.

'MY SUMMER IN LONDON' is the title of a book which Mr. Werner Laurie will publish in the early autumn. It is by Mr. James Milne, who is literary editor of *The Daily Chronicle* and editor of *The Book Monthly*. Its connecting idea is London as seen intimately by one who recently moved from a house in an outer suburb to a flat in Victoria Street. Memories and stories of well-known people are added. The book is being illustrated from special photographs by Mr. W. J. Roberts.

'THE PILGRIMAGE,' a volume of verse by Mr. Yone No-guchi, will shortly be published by the Valley Press of Kamakura and Mr. Mathews in Vigo Street—probably the first instance of an Anglo-Japanese alliance upon a poet's title-page.

MR. HEINEMANN is publishing among his autumn books 'A Cotswold Family, Hicks and Hicks Beach,' by Mrs. William Hicks Beach; 'Christians at Mecca,' by Mr. Augustus Ralli; 'The Return of Louis XVIII., 1815,' by Mr. Gilbert Stenger; and 'The Great French Revolution,' by Prince Kropotkin.

In fiction he promises 'The Street of Adventure,' by Mr. Philip Gibbs; 'The Scandalous Mr. Waldo,' by Mr. Ralph Straus; and 'Hedwig in England,' by the author of 'Marcia in Germany,' 'Bella Donna' by Mr. Hichens, and Mr. W. de Morgan's 'It Never can Happen Again,' will each occupy two volumes, in accordance with the excellent arrangements for handy form which have already won general approval.

THE earliest form of FitzGerald's 'Omar Khayyam' is being edited with notes by Mr. R. A. Nicholson, a Persian scholar of distinction, with illustrations in colour by Mr. Gilbert James. Messrs. Black are the publishers.

THE same firm have in hand 'The Idea of the Soul,' by Mr. A. E. Crawley. The author of 'The Mystic Rose' and other studies in anthropology deals with the origin and development of the spiritual world.

MESSRS. PUTNAM'S announcements include 'The Rise of the Mediæval Church,' from the Apostolic age to the height of

the Papacy in the thirteenth century, by Prof. A. C. Fick; 'The Life and Letters of Susan Warner (Elizabeth Wetherell),' edited by her sister; and 'Fifty Years in Camp and Field,' the diary of Major-General Hitchcock, edited by Dr. W. A. Croft, which deals with the years 1814 to 1867, and the American troubles of that period.

MRS. JANET ROSS is publishing with Messrs. Chatto & Windus 'Lives of the Medicis, from their Letters,' which is to contain "a newly discovered portrait" of Lorenzo de' Medici.

THEY are also issuing shortly a translation of 'The Powder-Puff: a Ladies' Breviary,' by Franz Blei, who has a reputation as an essayist in Germany.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER will publish on the 15th inst. a volume by Mr. Herbert Sherring entitled 'The Romance of the Twisted Spear, and other Tales in Verse.' The author, who is Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmere, has rendered into English verse various episodes of love and war from the warrior epics of Rajasthan.

ON the same date they will issue in volume form Mr. E. W. Hornung's story entitled 'Mr. Justice Raffles.' It is a story of adventure springing out of the fact that Raffles has suddenly to judge a man who takes a leaf out of his own book.

THE death last week of Dr. James Bellamy, who resigned last June the post of President of St. John's College, Oxford, held by him since 1871, removes a well-loved and venerable figure of which the world of Oxford was proud. He was a remarkable link between the past and the present, for he was born as long ago as 1819. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School, where his father was head master, he was elected a scholar of St. John's in 1836, and henceforth was regularly resident at Oxford, as tutor and then as President of his College, for the music of which he did much.

A PERIOD of misfortune for the College, due to agricultural depression and fraud, was tided over by his excellent management, for he was a first-rate man of business, and showed his ability in University as well as College affairs. Well known as a strong man, and possessed of powers of sarcasm which could snub effectually the crudity or impertinence of younger men, he always kept a moderate course, and was open to conviction regarding changes startling enough to a man of his generation.

As a clergyman he did valuable and unassuming work, and he made an excellent country squire at Ingoldisthorpe, a property he inherited from his uncle, and in which he spent his vacations. A great rider, he kept his vigour and keen interest in life till the end.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S forthcoming work deals with the Congo, and we understand that Mr. E. D. Morel, who has himself just completed a fresh book, is placing his intimate knowledge of the subject at the author's service.

'A HISTORY OF LATIN LITERATURE' by Mr. Marcus Dimsdale, promised some while since, now appears under the autumn announcements of Mr. Heinemann. He has also arranged, as we hoped, for a translation of Dr. Salomon Reinach's brilliant history of religions, 'Orpheus,' the epigram of which will tax the powers of the English translator.

BARON FRIEDRICH VON HÜGEL writes concerning a misdescription in the 'Fasciculus J. W. Clark Dicatus':—

"Among the list of subscribers I there find myself put down as an M.A. of Clare College, probably owing to some more or less mechanical anticipation of the degree of Prof. Hughes, whose name, rightly accompanied by the indication of this honour, appears immediately after my own. I have, indeed, been a member of the Cambridge Philological Society for some twenty-five years, I have read much with Cambridge Hellenists, and I owe very much also to various other Cambridge friends, philosophers and theologians. But crippling ill-health pursued me till well into my thirties, and prevented me, to my lasting regret, from presenting myself for a degree.

"I am sorry that absence from home, during this holiday time, of myself and the friends to be consulted, has somewhat delayed this communication."

MR. A. J. BARNOW of the Hague has lately translated Chaucer's 'Prioresses Tale' into Dutch, and has prefixed to his work a short notice of the few Dutch authors who have taken note of Chaucer.

PROF. J. M. MANLY of the University of Chicago has in the last number of *The Journal of Philology* answered Dr. Jussérand's brilliant reply—"Piers Plowman," the Work of One or of Five—to his theory of the text stated in 'The Cambridge History of English Literature.' The Early English Text Society will issue to its members reprints of these articles, with Dr. Jussérand's fresh rejoinder.

MR. F. SIEGLE, of 2, Langham Place, W., has turned his business into a limited company, and the new firm will be known as Siegle & Co., foreign booksellers and newsagents. They have opened a new department, which will be devoted entirely to the wholesale supply of foreign books and periodicals to the trade. They have also a large stock of standard works and the latest books.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG has been very unfortunate of late, for Prof. Heinrich Bassermann, the distinguished Professor of Pastoral Theology, is the fourth professor whose loss was recorded last month. Prof. Bassermann, who was in his sixty-first year, was an impressive speaker and preacher. Among his works are 'Handbuch der geistlichen Beredsamkeit,' 'Geschichte der badischen Gottesdienstordnung,' and 'Ueber Reform des Abendmahls.' We notice the death of Prof. Lossen under Science.

THE Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland has just been issued as a Parliamentary Paper (1s. 9d.).

SCIENCE

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Children in Health and Disease. By D. Forsyth. With Frontispiece. (John Murray.)—Dr. David Forsyth writes for the physiologist, the psychologist, the schoolmaster, the medical officer of health, the school inspector, the health missionary, and the medical man. Each will learn much from this treatise upon 'Children in Health and Disease,' and the more it is studied and its teachings laid to heart, the better it will be for the nation. Dr. Forsyth puts forward no extreme views, because his wealth of knowledge about child-life enables him to survey the whole subject from the broad standpoint of common sense. He recognizes that if the teachers of boys have still much to learn, the teachers of girls are in still greater need of instruction; for to a woman housekeeping and child-rearing are of far greater importance than book learning. Yet in these two subjects the most successful teachers of girls—as success is now reckoned—are absolutely ignorant. They have had no families to rear and no homes to manage. The later chapters, dealing with the illnesses of children, their diagnosis and treatment, are the direct outcome of Dr. Forsyth's own experience. They are excellently written, and full of practical information of the soundest kind.

The Campaign against Microbes. By Étienne Burnet. Translated by E. E. Austen. (Bale, Sons & Danielsson.)—This book deals with cancer, tetanus, sleeping sickness, inflammation of the intestine, variola, and vaccinia, diseases which are or have been scourges of humanity. Some have been conquered, like variola and tetanus; the prophylaxis of others, like sleeping sickness and tubercle, is already known, so that medicine is in a fair way to reduce the number of cases; the causes of other diseases, such as cancer, are still unknown, and they consequently exact an increasing toll of victims. Dr. Étienne Burnet is the head of the vaccination service of the City of Paris. He tells the story of the campaign against microbes simply and intelligibly, and his book has been translated by Mr. E. E. Austen into readable English. The object of the book is to teach those whose occupations prevent them from knowing much about the scientific advances the means by which man has secured his place and demonstrated his power over Nature. Dr. Burnet has succeeded admirably, and it is interesting to learn how much we owe to three individuals: Edward Jenner, an Englishman; Louis Pasteur, a Frenchman; and Robert Koch, a German.

Minor Gynecology. By V. Zachary Cope. (John Lane.)—This is a short but clear guide to some of the more common diseases which are peculiar to women. It is written especially for medical students and for those who wish to refresh their knowledge of an important branch of medical work. The teaching throughout is sound, and the chapter upon the diagnosis of abdominal and pelvic tumours is especially good, because it emphasizes many of the difficult points. The plates are well rendered, but the subjects chosen for illustration are of pathological rather than clinical interest.

Modern Problems in Psychiatry. By Ernesto Lugaro. Translated by D. Orr and R. G. Rows, with a Foreword by T. S. Clouston. (Manchester, University Press.)—It was well worth while to translate into English Prof. Lugaro's work upon 'Modern

Problems in Psychiatry.' The book is full of suggestions as to the direction in which advances may be made in a subject which is interesting and important to the whole community. The study of mental disease is beset with peculiar difficulties in some directions, though the herding together of lunatics in large numbers enables a comparative study of different types to be made with ease. The mental specialist is a well-known figure in every country, but Prof. Lugaro seeks to prove that he should be less of a specialist and more of a scientific man if his results are to be of the highest value. This conclusion is cordially endorsed by Dr. T. S. Clouston—the distinguished physician superintendent of the Royal Asylum at Morningside—who contributes an appreciative Foreword to the present book. Prof. Lugaro deals in succession with the problems presented by psychology, anatomy, pathology, etiology, and nosology. Under the heading of practical problems he discusses the relation of crime and insanity, pointing out the need which still exists for legal minds to be trained in modern psychology. The whole book is suggestive in the highest degree, and well worthy of careful study. Dr. David Orr and Dr. R. G. Rows, the translators, are to be heartily congratulated on the manner in which they have rendered the original into terse and idiomatic English.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Grammar of Life. By G. T. Wrench. (Heinemann.)—Though it appears to satisfy its author, it is unlikely that this attempt to explain the phenomena of life will afford more satisfaction than any of its numerous predecessors. Mr. Wrench considers that, as in the days of the Roman Empire, so now, there is amongst many an intense desire for some positive conception of the duty of man and the proper exercise of his higher nature. Suffering himself from this intellectual unrest, he has elaborated the present "exposition of the principles of life in all its bewildering vicissitudes," and more fortunate than others, he is able to say that he finds that "no phenomenon of life, however complex and astonishing, is incapable of solution."

He explains his grammar in twelve chapters, at the end of each of which he recapitulates its chief points. These are some of the conclusions arrived at in the first chapter: "The Universe is Eternal and in a constant state of transition, being composed of an eternal series of cycles." "There is no purpose to the Universe." "Man and his species, as a part of the Universe, also have no ultimate aim or purpose." "Man has an earthly aim, which is comprised in his adaptation to environment that the race may reach its zenith."

He defines life as "a special form of matter in motion," and postulates three instincts, the self-preserved, the reproductive, and the gregarious, as the means whereby living matter adapts itself to environment. The tracing of these three instincts forms the object of the grammar of life. Their practical influence on action and conduct is followed out with considerable skill. Any analysis of the causes of human action must take into consideration those intellectual convictions commonly classed as faith. All Mr. Wrench can say for faith is to define it as "the principle of ignoring." He devotes a chapter to the definition of words, but his results are not always those usually accepted. A sound definition of instincts would be—propensities prior to experience and independent of education;

he defines them as "the laws or formulae that fundamentally describe the phenomena of living matter."

He denies that his conclusions lead to pessimism, and appears to consider that by evolution is meant a continuous upward development. But evolution may be retrogressive as well as progressive, and, as has been recently well shown, it is—ethically—a parallel progression of opposites, the evil increasing *pari passu* with the good, and pain with pleasure.

Mr. Wrench's method—like other attempts to explain the riddle of the universe by the senses—only carries us a little way.

Design in Nature. By J. Bell Pettigrew. 3 vols. (Longmans & Co.)—It is the lot of many servants of science to complete their life's work but not to live to see it given to the world. Such was the case with the author of the volumes before us. They are to the present day what Paley's 'Natural Theology' was to the science of a hundred years ago. Their author takes the same standpoint. He has written them to demonstrate the existence of design in nature, and the consequent acknowledgment of an Intelligent First Cause, the Creator and Upholder of such design. That his task has been much increased by the growth of scientific knowledge is well illustrated by a comparison between the present volumes and their predecessor. In the interval the Darwinian theory of evolution, with all its corollaries, has appeared.

But Prof. Pettigrew seems to have taken an unnecessarily restricted position. The theory of evolution, at least as held by some of its supporters, is not inconsistent either with a First Cause working through that law, or design in nature as its result. Prof. Pettigrew, however, discards it altogether. He denies that there is anything in nature to countenance natural selection, or that the modifications and adaptations characteristic of living organisms can be referred to their environment; he does not believe in the theory of irritability and extraneous stimulation of living matter, but holds rather that plants and animals are "masters in their own domain, and select, subjugate, and utilize matter in every form." He considers that land and marine animals are separate creations—the former not being derived from the latter—and looks upon creation as a progressive work, differing from evolution in the sense that the different types of plants and animals which prevail now, and which prevailed in the past, are produced separately, and are not manufactured the one from the other in endless sequence by infinite modifications in infinite time. He believes that the inorganic and organic kingdoms are complementary one to the other; that the spiral arrangements which everywhere obtain in plant and animal structures have their counterparts in the physical universe; and that the cosmic rhythms of the latter, such as the seasons, day and night, and the flowing of the tides, are repeated and perpetuated in plants and animals in the periods of rest and activity, feeding and growing, times of reproduction and germination, and many others.

So vast a field of inquiry necessitates a survey of a considerable part of both inorganic and organic nature. In the first volume the relations and so-called resemblances between the two systems are discussed, and the various theories of the universe examined. The second volume is devoted to the circulatory, nervous, and other systems of animals, spiral formations in plants and animals, and a review of theories of the origin of species, heredity, and the question of spontaneous generation.

The third volume deals with animal locomotion, extinct plants and animals, and the origin and career of man. The whole of the argument is not new, some parts having appeared before in articles and memoirs published by the author.

Although his opinions are not in agreement with the general trend of scientific thought of the day, since he adheres to the Mosaic account of creation—or something similar to it—and believes that evolution and natural selection have had little influence on the development of living organisms, yet the book has some value for the student. It deals not only with biology in its modern phases, including botany, zoology, human and comparative anatomy, physiology, and psychology, but also with physics and chemistry. Prof. Pettigrew was an expert in human and comparative anatomy, and had devoted his whole life to science. Hence his volumes are accurate and up to date, and of use as a work of reference, their value being enhanced by the illustrations. The intention of the author was that the plates and figures, of which there are nearly two thousand, should take as large a share in imparting instruction as the text. They fulfil his hopes, and deserve unstinted praise. The majority are by the author, or drawn by the artist he employed—Mr. Charles Berjeau—and the lettering and explanatory notes are all that can be desired. The Index is excellent, and gives references to the illustrative figures as well as to the text.

The conclusions the author draws from his study of animate and inanimate nature have been already alluded to. The study of nature produced in his mind a deep conviction of the presence of design, beauty, and infinite resource. As to the means by which the results with which we are familiar have been achieved, the author's views are not those of the majority of naturalists, and they afford an example of how individual judgment may be swayed by preconceived opinions in spite of evidence; for that there is a vast amount of evidence in favour of evolution and the influence of environment is undeniable. As has been well said recently:—

"The view that things have always been as they are is demonstrably false; the theory of successive cataclysms and subsequent recommencements is hardly thinkable; the only available scientific formulation is the theory of descent. We accept it because it fits the facts we know, because no facts contradict it, because it is congruent with our interpretation of other orders of facts."

For cogency of argument we need only compare a section of the present work with a chapter from 'The Origin of Species.' Some of Prof. Pettigrew's greatest difficulties arise from his denial of the effects of extraneous stimulation and the influence of environment on living organisms, and his reiterated assertion that the stimulus acts from within and not from without—that the organism is always the active agent, never the passive.

But though our convictions may remain unshaken by his arguments, we feel that Prof. Pettigrew has bequeathed to us a worthy record of his life's work, and one which will be appreciated by all lovers of knowledge.

Ecology of Plants. By Eug. Warming and Martin Vahl. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—The publication of this important volume by the Clarendon Press forms a valuable addition to their list of translations from Continental classics. The book has been rendered into English and prepared for the press by Profs. Groom and Bayley Balfour, which is a guarantee of the quality of the text.

The book is, however, more than a mere translation of an already existing volume; it is, as the authors state, "practically a new one." Much new matter has been added, and the chapters have been largely rearranged and rewritten. Although it is true that "the ecology of plants is a subject still in its infancy," several important books and numerous papers have been published in the twelve years which have elapsed since the original Danish work, 'Plantensamfund,' appeared. Prof. Warming is, however, the father of his subject, so that this publication has a special value.

The three hundred and seventy pages of the text are divided into seventeen sections, containing one hundred short chapters. There are no illustrations in the book, but the botanical reader will probably suffer no inconvenience from their absence, for most of the facts on which the arguments are based are already known. The interest and value of the whole lies principally in the bringing together of these facts, and the grouping of them accurately from the point of view of ecology. The unravelling of the many conflicting factors which act upon every plant in the course of its growth is a task requiring the utmost insight and patience, and one, moreover, which the present state of science does not permit any one to accomplish completely. A careful study of the present book will convey a remarkably clear impression, both of the difficulties and the work done.

The chapters in section i. are particularly novel and valuable, and give an excellent résumé of the physical factors of soil, atmosphere, water supply, and so on, under which plants can grow. There is a short chapter (only one page) in this section which brings out a point often overlooked, namely, the nature and importance of the air in the soil. Here we are reminded that it may differ in composition in different layers and different soils, though the composition of the atmosphere is virtually constant.

Although the division of the subject-matter into so many short chapters makes it easy to consider independently each set of factors and each group of plants, it leads sometimes to repetition and also to the separation of data which it would seem natural to consider together. For example, in section vii. p. 225 we get a list of the Psammophilous Halophytes, then section ix. treats of Subglacial Fell-fields, and section x. goes back to Psammophytes, and the plant-formations on sand and gravel.

The three closing chapters are particularly interesting, and the last touches on that absorbing question, the origin of species. On this the views of Prof. Warming, who has specialized on the struggles of the plants against their environment and each other, are well worth study.

In consideration of the large number of new and little-known terms which the book contains, we think that it is a pity the editors did not introduce a Glossary. It is stated in the text that "Another difficulty . . . is to assign suitable names to the more or less comprehensive, principal or subordinate, plant-communities." The authors have created or discovered the names, which are often very long, and have forgotten the difficulties of the ordinary botanical reader.

Throughout the text the scientific names of plants are given in ordinary type, instead of the italics in which they are usually printed, a departure from a useful custom for which there seems no good reason. On

the whole, however, we have nothing but praise for the book.

Types of Floral Mechanism. By Arthur Harry Church. — Part I. *Types I.-XII.* (Jan.-April.) (Same publishers.) — In his Preface the author states that the book contains a description of what "in popular phraseology" might be termed "The Hundred Best Flowers." This indicates, to some extent, the nature of the book. It is not written entirely from a popular standpoint, however, and its pages are full of detailed and careful observations about each of the selected types. Although it is difficult to believe that there will ever be a sufficiently large public for this work to repay the great outlay of patience, time, and money that must have gone to its making, author and publishers alike are to be congratulated upon their production.

We imagine that Mr. Church rather overestimates the capacity of the average "elementary" student, on which he has based his terminology. Indeed, on several occasions we found ourselves forced to refer to a botanical glossary, and felt that he might without loss of dignity have used simpler English terms. For model flower-descriptions the elementary student can safely be referred to this book, which excels in clearness and detailed accuracy of exposition. The notice of each flower includes a section on its development, on any special mechanism it possesses, on its pollination, on monstrosities and variations, and a comparison with allied forms. Footnotes supply interesting references to each type in the early literature, and complete a very full account.

For the specialist the most interesting feature of the book is the number of excellently clear illustrations of bud and flower development. These are all new and likely to prove of use in senior work. These figures do not show any of the cell structure, but are drawn from actual sections, and illustrate the shapes and relations of all the parts, and in particular the different zones of growth in the developing bud, in a way that calls for nothing but praise. The large coloured plates, while they are a very ornamental feature of the book, do not really show any more than can be seen by looking at the flower with the naked eye. In most cases the magnification is low, about two or four diameters, and the single flower fills the whole of the page (10 in. by 8 in.), but there are no names or lettering attached to the parts so that they could be used educationally.

This brings us to the chief fault in the book, and that is the want of method in the use of the plates and figures illustrating it. In no case are the parts depicted in the plates indicated by names, lettering, or arrows; the illustration is there, and the reader has to make what he can of it. Our experience of the general public is that if one wants it to see anything it is necessary to point to it unmistakably. This applies even more cogently to the black-and-white plates, which each contain four or five drawings and diagrams of parts of the flowers; here, too, there is nothing to indicate what each drawing represents. In most cases it is true that any one of average intelligence could find out for himself to which drawing the author refers; but an author should never expect this of his readers, and in a book dealing with a scientific subject every figure should be properly numbered and named. A particular case may be quoted, namely, that of the coloured plate of *Richardia africana*, the white arum lily. In most of the

coloured plates the whole flower is shown, but here, instead of the large white spadix which an "elementary" student until he is taught better considers as the flower, there are illustrated a few of the minute incomplete flowers from the real inflorescence, with no statement to that effect. In this case the reader might be bewildered. In the smaller text illustrations a further possibility of confusion exists. Each section is numbered independently of the others, so that there are twelve "Fig. 3," for example, in the book.

We trust that the author will consider this in his next volume, and number and name his illustrations in the normal way. It will cost him but little trouble, and save his readers a good deal of irritation.

Mendel's Principles of Heredity. By W. Bateson. (Cambridge, University Press.)—In reading this book one seems to see the author striving to unravel a hopelessly entangled skein. Thread after thread is taken up and followed amongst a maze of seeming contradictions until the clue is ultimately lost. In spite of its fascination no more difficult or tantalizing study can be imagined than the Mendelian hypothesis. The clue we owe to Mendel's masterly research, viz., the fact of segregation, and the existence of unit-characters in the germ allelomorphous to each other, is no longer in dispute, but this does little more than lift the fringe of the veil shrouding the features of heredity.

Mendel's original experiments were carried out by making crosses between varieties of the edible pea differing markedly in respect of one pair of characters. He showed that there was a certain order and proportion in the inheritance of these characters. He crossed a tall variety with a short one, and found that the offspring all possessed the character of tallness; that of shortness had disappeared. Hence he called the former character "dominant" and the latter "recessive." He produced a second generation from these tall plants by self-fertilization, and found that in this generation the plants were mixed, being tall and short in the proportion of three of the former to one of the latter. Of these, however, all the short ones when self-fertilized bred true and reproduced the short variety only; whilst the tall plants of the second generation produced descendants of two kinds: tall ones which bred true to that character, and impure plants whose offspring in the third generation were again divided into tall and short in the same proportions as before. Similar phenomena have been obtained with other characters in experimental breeding from different species of plants and animals. They are, however, by no means universal, and there are many anomalies as yet unexplained.

The investigation of this form of heredity is still in its infancy, and extended observation may bring into line results now at variance; but the present writer's belief is that Mendelian phenomena admit of only a limited application, and that the attempt to apply them universally will end in disappointment. As a critic has recently urged, "there seems no reason why there should not be several formulae of inheritance—each applicable to particular sets of cases, to cases where blending does occur, and to cases where it never occurs." Writing on another occasion, Prof. Bateson has expressed himself as almost thankful that Mendelian principles were unknown to Darwin. We do not share the feeling. There is a tendency in modern research to "rush" each so-called new discovery. Darwin, in this as in other instances, would have required more evidence and fewer

discrepancies before he would have allowed himself to say that "that [vast medley of seemingly capricious facts which have been recorded as to heredity and variation is rapidly being shaped into an orderly and consistent whole."

This is one of the statements typical of the age. It goes beyond the facts, it may become true in the future, but it is not warranted by our present knowledge. An advance has been made, but only to a limited extent; and the basis of facts which support Mendel's discovery is not broad enough to bear all the deductions which its adherents would place upon it.

Apart from this, Prof. Bateson's book is a fair presentation of the subject, though there is throughout a tendency rather to the special pleading of the advocate than to a critical examination of the theory. It concludes with a biographical notice of Mendel and translations of his two original papers. The interest of the volume rather suffers by the author's decision to reserve for a future occasion the discussion of the influence of Mendel's discoveries on the larger problems of biology.

The Primitive Aryans of America. By T. S. Denison. (Chicago, T. S. Denison.)—We do not think it worth while to review this daring book in detail, for the author has not, in our view, furnished us with a single convincing argument that the Aztecs and other tribes of Mexico were originally Aryans from Western Asia. There are apparently hundreds of independent languages invented by man in various parts of the world. Occasional and partial similarities of sound between the names of like things in diverse languages are accidents that must arise, and do not imply any common origin. Mr. Denison confesses that he is very daring in his assertions of likeness between words, and we perfectly agree with him. Astounding guesses of this sort may be found on every page of his book. He seems unconsciously to have been influenced by the Old Testament story that the whole human race radiated from the Garden of Eden, somewhere in Western Asia. But surely the origin of the human race may not have been a solitary result. Men may have been developed from lower animal forms in different parts of the world, and this would account for the radical differences of many languages better than the Tower of Babel does. We are sorry not to give a more favourable account of Mr. Denison's five years' labour on this difficult subject.

BELIEFS AND CUSTOMS OF THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

Cambridge, August 23, 1909.

In May of last year (1908) I had the good fortune to meet the Bishop of North Queensland (Dr. Frodsham) at Liverpool, and he gave me in conversation some valuable information as to the native Australian beliefs and customs, based on his personal knowledge of the aborigines. He told me that he had travelled among the Arunta as well as among various North Queensland tribes, and he asked me whether I was aware that the Australian aborigines do not believe children to be the fruit of the intercourse of the sexes. His lordship informed me that this incredulity is not limited to the Arunta, but is shared by all the North Queensland tribes with which he is acquainted; and he added that it forms a fact which has to be reckoned with in the introduction of a higher standard of sexual morality among the aborigines, for they do not naturally accept the true explanation

of conception and childbirth, even after their admission into mission stations. The Bishop also referred to a form of communal or group marriage which he believes to be practised among aboriginal tribes he has visited on the western side of the Gulf of Carpentaria; but unfortunately I had not time to obtain particulars from him on this subject. I pointed out to his lordship the high scientific importance of the information which he had volunteered to me, and I requested that he would publish it in his own name. He assented, but as some time has passed without his finding leisure to draw up a full account, he has kindly authorized me to publish this brief statement, which has been submitted to him, and approved by him as correct. I need not indicate to anthropologists the great interest and value of the Bishop's testimony as independently confirming and extending the observations of Messrs. Spencer and Gillen on the tribes of Central Australia. In the interest of science it is much to be desired that the Bishop or those of his clergy who know the natives would publish fuller information on these topics.

J. G. FRAZER.

Science Gossip.

MR. THOMAS H. BRYCE, Lecturer in Anatomy in Glasgow University, has been appointed Regius Professor of Anatomy there in succession to Prof. Cleland; and Mr. John Marnoch, Lecturer on Clinical Surgery at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, has been appointed Regius Professor of Surgery in succession to Prof. Ogston.

RECENT Parliamentary Papers of some scientific interest are: Annual Report of Proceedings under Acts relating to Sea Fisheries, 1907 (1s. 11d.); Osborne, Report of the House Governor and Medical Superintendent, 1909 (5d.); Annual Report of the Meteorological Committee, 1909 (1s. 5d.); and Report of the Progress of the Ordnance Survey to March, 1909 (3s. 5d.).

DR. H. M. WOODCOCK writes:—

"May I trespass upon your space only once more, with reference to the manner of writing the specific name of *T. brucei*, to say that I fear I misunderstood your reviewer's comment to mean that I had altered the original form of the name? From his letter in your last issue I see that he used the term 'innovation' in the different sense of returning from the form adopted by many to the original one. Had I understood this at the time, I would not have troubled you. Having done so, however, I may conclude by saying, that the reason I write *brucei* is because this is the name given to the parasite by its describers, and I cannot see any adequate reason why it should be changed to *bruce*."

HEIDELBERG has suffered a loss by the death of its Professor of Surgery, Hermann Lossen, at the age of sixty-seven. He was the author of several valuable books, including 'Die Verletzungen der unteren Extremitäten,' 'Grundriss der speziellen Chirurgie,' and 'Lehrbuch der allgemeinen Chirurgie.'

THE distinguished mathematician Prof. Valentino Cerutti, whose death is announced from his home in Croce Mosso, was an Italian Senator, and former Rector of the University of Rome. He was the son of a labourer, and his brilliant career was the result of his own exertions. Among his works his edition of Galileo ranks deservedly high. He has left his mathematical library of 50,000 volumes to the Royal School of Engineers at Rome.

WE have received the *Journal and Transactions* of the Leeds Astronomical Society, edited by Mr. Whitnell. The sixteenth annual meeting of the Society was held at the Leeds Institute on January 25th, when

Dr. Forsyth was elected President in succession to Mr. Dodgson. Besides an account of the proceedings of the Society, the volume contains some interesting papers, particularly by Mr. Ivo Gregg on variable stars and their place in the sidereal universe, and by Mr. Elgie on sunspots, meteors, and the green flash, and on Morehouse's comet. The green flash, an interesting, but rarely observed phenomenon, due to atmospheric dispersion, was noticed by Mr. Whitnell at Woodhouse Moor; and at his request Mr. Gregg, being in Egypt with Prof. Flinders Petrie, looked for it, and saw it on February 11th in the Libyan Desert near Wadi Halfa. Mr. Whitnell points out that though the full moon appears as an unbroken circle to the naked eye, as seen with a telescope it always shows a slight deficiency, except when the moon is eclipsed; and he thus noticed it during the penumbral eclipse of December 7th, when the moon just escaped entering the earth's shadow.

ANOTHER small planet was photographically discovered by Herr Kopff at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the night of the 15th ult.; and one visually by Dr. Palisa at the Imperial Observatory, Vienna, on that of the 16th.

As it is probable that Halley's comet will be seen, or at any rate photographically registered, before the end of the present month, it may be well to state that the calculated place is in the western part of the constellation Gemini, and the motion nearly west, towards Taurus.

FINE ARTS

PLATE AND PEWTER.

The Old Royal Plate in the Tower of London. By E. Alfred Jones. (Oxford, Fox, Jones & Co.)—Mr. Alfred Jones long ago won his spurs as a writer on English plate, and in this volume he describes and illustrates, in a satisfactory manner, the royal plate at the Tower of London, including the sacramental vessels of the chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula. Of the plate in the Jewel House, the most interesting piece is the silver-gilt coronation spoon, which is of late twelfth- or early thirteenth-century date. It is the only piece (with the exception of the gold ampulla) of the once magnificent regalia of England's sovereigns which escaped the troubles of the seventeenth century. Charles I. began the destruction in 1643, when the actual crown and sceptre, as well as other priceless treasure of ancient gold and silver plate, were converted into money. The doom of the remainder, including "King Alfred's gold crown" and "Queen Edith's crown," was sealed by the House of Commons on August 9th, 1649, when order was issued:

"That the regalia be delivered to the trustees for the sale of the goods of the late king, who are to cause the same to be totally broken, and that they melt down all the gold and silver, and sell the jewels to the best advantage of the Commonwealth."

The spoon in question is ornamented with beautiful foliated scroll-work, and is set in pearls; it has been regilt on various occasions, the last being the coronation of George IV.

The next oldest piece is a silver-gilt cylindrical standing salt, with cover, 1572-3, known as "Queen Elizabeth's Salt." This fine example has the body decorated with three circular panels engraved with figures of Fides, Spes, and Fortitudo, whilst the ornate cover has its dome adorned with the strangely selected figures of Ceres, Cleopatra, and Lucretia. The top is crowned with the standing figure of a knight.

The rest of the plate in the Jewel House is chiefly of Restoration date, 1660-61. The

large "Salt of State," in the form of a tower, is considered to be one of the most valuable and interesting examples of English plate of the seventeenth century. It was given to Charles II. by the city of Exeter, and cost 700*l.*; it is set with precious stones—24 emeralds, 9 sapphires, 7 rubies, 2 amethysts, 3 turquoises, 4 white crystals, and a large sapphire pronounced to be artificial. There are eleven other silver-gilt standing salts, known as "St. George's Salts." Another loyal town, the borough of Plymouth, made a gift of plate to Charles II., as a thankoffering for the restoration of monarchy. In this case it took the form of a large silver-gilt wine fountain, which cost the corporation 400*l.* It is richly decorated with marine monsters, dolphins, mermaids, mermen, &c., and figures of Neptune and Amphitrite.

A massive font with cover and a basin, silver-gilt, were also made for Charles II., to take the place of the silver font which had been especially provided by Charles I. for his son's baptism. In this font—the decoration of which is eminently non-ecclesiastical, consisting of amorini, acanthus leaves, flowers, and birds—were baptized, amongst others, the Princess Augusta, George IV., and all the other children of George III. except Prince Alfred; but Queen Victoria's children were baptized in a new silver-gilt font (1840-41) kept at Windsor. There are also silver-gilt tankards, dishes, and tall flagons of the seventeenth century. A large plain dish, which is engraved with the royal arms of William and Mary, though made in 1660-61, is used on Maundy Thursday in the ceremony for the distribution of alms in Westminster Abbey. A tall flagon and a companion alms dish, of 1691-2, are used three times a year in the Tower chapel, namely, on Christmas Day, Easter Day, and Whitsunday.

Eight silver-gilt maces for sergeants-at-arms, dating from Charles II. to Queen Anne, are kept with the rest of the plate in the Jewel House; these are borne before the sovereign on State occasions. Though they differ in certain minor details of decoration, all belong to the series of great civic maces which increased so remarkably in size up to the reign of Charles II. Not one of them is hall-marked; only two of the eight are of the time of Charles II., though there were at least eight used at his coronation. It seems to have been customary to remake any mace which had become at all damaged. The largest of them (William and Mary) is 66 in. long, and weighs 287 ounces.

There are fifteen State trumpets of silver, each 26 inches long. Sixteen trumpeters walked four abreast in the coronation procession of Charles II. from Westminster Hall to the Abbey; but all the State trumpets from Charles II. to George II. have disappeared. Eight of the existing trumpets were made for George III., one for George IV., one for William IV., and five for Queen Victoria. The richly embroidered falls, with the royal arms and cipher of Edward VII., took the place of those of Queen Victoria at the former's coronation. Their chief use is to sound a fanfare at certain important points of the coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey.

The silver altar plate of the chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula within the White Tower is of interest, but of no particular merit. The earliest piece is a plain silver-gilt chalice, hall-marked 1559-60. The bowl is inscribed: "This cup was made at the charges of y^e Inhabitants of the libertie of the tower and is for their use at the communion table. Anno 1629." It would appear that the Caroline silversmith supplied an early plain Elizabethan cup which he had

in stock. Another chalice, bearing a somewhat similar inscription, was provided by the inhabitants in 1637, and is thus hall-marked. There are also three silver-gilt patens of differing dates in the seventeenth century.

Mr. Jones has taken great pains to supply sound information, as well as accurate technical descriptions, with regard to all the pieces of the Tower plate. There are twenty-two excellent photogravures, as well as several small illustrations in the text.

The Church Plate of Hampshire. By the Rev. P. R. P. Braithwaite. (Winchester, Warren & Son; London, Simpkin & Marshall.)—The numerous works that have been issued during recent years upon the church plate of different counties or dioceses continue to improve. This handsome quarto volume of 400 pages, and upwards of 70 illustrations, reflects the greatest credit on all concerned in its compilation. Canon Braithwaite, the editor, has received assistance from many archaeologists in the county, and especially from Mr. Carrington.

Hampshire does not possess any pre-Reformation chalice, but it is fortunate in having preserved among the Communion plate at Wyke a paten which is one of the most remarkable specimens of early native work still remaining in use. It is in excellent condition, and the inscription round the rim in uncial letters, taken in conjunction with the general workmanship, gives it a date towards the close of the thirteenth century. An admirable photographic plate of this paten forms a suitable frontispiece to the volume. A second pre-Reformation paten has recently come to light at Fawley. It is extremely thin and flat with a broad rim; in the centre of the circular depression is a rudely engraved Vernicle. It is known that William of Wykeham presented altar plate to the church of Fawley; and, if we suppose, as we reasonably may, that this paten formed a portion of the bequest, it must be dated somewhere about the close of the fourteenth century. There is a third pre-Reformation paten at the church at Wield, but it has been reversed and reduced in size; it bears at the back the sacred monogram within a circular band of rays. A fourth early example, which also bears the sacred monogram, is to be seen at Bishop Sutton; the suggested date is 1440.

The oldest cup or chalice is a tall one with cover belonging to St. Michael's, Southampton; it bears the date-letter of 1551, but it was probably, as suggested, of secular origin, and altered during Elizabethan times for ecclesiastical use. The next oldest of these vessels is to be seen at the church of Owslebury, and is of the true Edwardian type, bearing the date-letter of 1552. There are only fifteen other known examples of this kind of cup.

The Communion cup with paten cover, introduced in the early Elizabethan period, is the class of old church plate most common throughout England. Hampshire forms no exception to this rule, for no fewer than thirty such cups and covers have been identified, in addition to twenty-three whose covers have been lost. They date from the year 1558, and a few of like shape are continued down to 1621. The usual distinguishing feature is the interlaced and graceful band of engraved strap-work, but no two of these Hampshire vessels are precisely alike. The Heckfield example, dated 1568, is a particularly fine instance of an early Elizabethan vessel; whilst the cup of St. Lawrence's, Southampton, dated 1562, is remarkable for its secular decoration of figures and festoons of drapery, which were

probably added when the cup was for a time in ordinary use.

Hampshire possesses no example of the rare pairs of flagons of Elizabethan date. The church of Silchester, however, possesses in its silver flagon, with date mark for 1635, a unique vessel; it is only seven inches high, and jug-shaped with a spout; it is engraved with the sacred monogram, and was evidently made to correspond with the chalice and paten cover, which are dated 1573. The earliest tankard-shaped flagons are found at Winchester College (1627); there are other good examples at Bishop's Waltham (1629), St. Thomas's, Portsmouth (1639), and Chawton (1641). The finest flagon in the county, both in size and ornament, is the silver-gilt example at the church of Eling; it stands fifteen inches high, has a capacity of seven pints, and is beautifully chased with an acanthus-leaf pattern. This flagon forms part of a superb altar service which was given to the church in 1693 by Margaret Leigh.

There are a variety of interesting examples in Hampshire of more or less valuable secular plate, presented for ecclesiastical use. By far the most remarkable and intrinsically valuable of such gifts is the standing cup and cover which was presented to the parish church of Yateley by Mrs. Sarah Cocks "for the only use of the Communion Table." This highly enriched cup of crystal and silver-gilt is of late Elizabethan date. Experts consider that while the crystal and its cutting must be ascribed to Italy or Germany, the highly elaborate silver mounting may fairly be attributed to English craftsmen. Strange have been the vicissitudes of this cup. On one occasion it was stolen out of the church, but found the next day in the churchyard ditch; on another the clerk let the cup fall out of its original leather case, doing considerable damage to the crystal, and breaking off the five figures on the cover. In 1868 it was proposed to sell the cup, and use the proceeds towards defraying the cost of restoring the church fabric; but the wise action of Bishop Sumner checked this illegality. The Bishop sent a cheque for 50*l.* towards the restoration, but stipulated that the cup should never again be offered for sale. A resolution to this effect was passed by the vestry.

At the church of St. Mary, Chilbolton, a handsome secular vessel was for some time in use as a flagon. It is a valuable two-handled caudle cup and cover bearing the London assay mark for 1659. This vessel stands five and a half inches high, and the lower part of the body is chased in high relief with tulip-work, flowers, and foliage. When it was presented to the church a foot was added to the cover in place of the original knob, to enable it to be used as a paten. At a later period this cover was attached to the cup by a hinge, and a lip was supplied to enable the altered vessel to be more readily used as a flagon.

Mr. Braithwaite's book cannot fail to be appreciated by lovers of old plate, ecclesiologists, and Churchmen in general. Thorough cataloguing is one of the best safeguards against the temptations offered by American millionaires, who desire to add old English parochial plate to their collections.

Pewter Marks and Old Pewter Ware. By Christopher A. Markham. (Reeves & Turner.)—Nowadays one must not speak disrespectfully of pewter. In Mr. Markham's opinion articles made of this humble alloy take their place not only among the useful, but also among the artistic productions of the world, and he assigns, among

other reasons, their perfect adaptation to the purpose for which they are made, and "last, but by no means least, their charming colour." Thus one might say of pewter what Bassanio said of the leaden casket in 'The Merchant of Venice':—

Thy paleness moves me more than eloquence,
And here choose I.

Formerly, there is no doubt, pewter was regarded almost solely from the domestic point of view, and it was then much more relatively important in the equipment of a household than it is now. Thus we read of the Earl of Northumberland hiring, in the fourteenth century, a hundred dozen pieces at fourpence the dozen for the year; and Mr. Markham reprints from *Archæologia* the very interesting inventory of Archbishop Parker's "goodes, householde stuff, plate," &c., a document which, dating from 1577, brings out clearly the importance which pewter had in the *ménage* of the period; whilst Shakespearian readers will recall how Gremio in 'The Taming of the Shrew,' describing the contents of his home, does not fail to mention

Pewter and brass and all things that belong
To house or housekeeping.

The pewterer's art probably reached its climax in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when every gentleman's house contained a garnish of pewter, and Mr. Markham gives a quotation from 'The Lady of Pleasure,' a play by James Shirley (who may be called the last of the Elizabethan dramatists), in which Lady Bornwell ridicules the country squires, and says:—

To observe with what solemnity
They keep their wakes, and throw for Pewter candlesticks.

The specimens of pewter ware contained in the dozen or more cases at the Victoria and Albert Museum demonstrate that the extensive use of which we have just spoken was not by any means confined to this country, and if we take these examples as a criterion, it would seem that on the Continent pieces were produced much more elaborate in design than was usual in English make, e.g., we have nothing displayed at Kensington, at any rate, to rival the German sixteenth-century flagons, the guild cups, and, above all, a ewer and basin by Briot, adorned with rich arabesques and medallions. We may observe in passing that probably the finest piece of English work in our public collections is the charger with the arms of Charles II. shown in the Victoria and Albert Museum, where it is described as having been given by George III., or some member of his family, to Lord Onslow in 1765, about a hundred years after it was made, it being dated 1661-2.

Pewter has of late been fully dealt with in works by Mr. Malcolm Bell, Mr. Massé, and Mr. Hudson Moore, whilst Mr. L. I. Wood has described Scottish pewter ware and pewterers, and Mr. Charles Welch has exhaustively treated the history of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of the City of London; hence Mr. Markham has not much that is fresh to say on the subject, but, in sketching "the important part in the domestic economy of mankind" which pewter has played, he adduces a good deal of interesting information. He describes and figures the Roman *patera* found in Northamptonshire, and the beautiful ewer by François Briot in the Louvre, a piece instinct with the genius of the Renaissance, and copied by Palissy in his ware; and takes readers down to the nineteenth century, when, as he shows, some good work was done.

A chapter which, we think, might profitably have been longer and fuller, deals with ecclesiastical pewter. It is well known that churches not rich in this world's goods

made extensive use of pewter for chalices, patens, alms-dishes, *bénitiers*, and other objects; moreover in the eleventh and following centuries it was customary to bury a small chalice and paten with the body of one who had been in Holy Orders, as a symbol of his calling. An illustration of this curious practice may be seen at Kensington in a chalice found at Verdun, and dated about the middle of the fifteenth century.

We must not stop to describe the flagons in which Northamptonshire, for example, is rich, and other objects of ecclesiastical use, upon all of which Mr. Christopher Markham is a recognized authority; but before leaving the subject may refer to the mediæval custom of embalming the hearts of illustrious persons, whether warriors or ecclesiastics. Thus Richard Cœur de Lion was buried at Fontevault, but he willed his heart to the Cathedral of Rouen; and there is no doubt that pewter was largely used for such purposes. By the way, this enshrined heart came to light in 1838.

The book is intended for collectors, and its author states that its main object is "to identify the makers of pewter, and to give facsimiles or descriptions of their *touches*, and thus enable the fortunate possessors of old pewter ware to assign a date to the articles they own." With this view some 200 facsimile marks and 1,000 full descriptions of touches from the touch plates at Pewterers' Hall and other sources are given. As regards the facsimiles, the result is only fairly satisfactory, but that may be largely attributed to the fact that makers' marks in pewter are constantly so worn that it is difficult to read the indications which might convey the date and maker; the description, however, of the five touch plates, containing nearly 1,200 touches, still in the possession of the Pewterers' Company, is complete and careful.

The first mention of marks or "*touches*" occurs in the accounts of the Craft of Pewterers for 1486-7, and some few years later (1503) the marking of the ware was made compulsory; nevertheless a large number of pewter vessels were sold unstamped, and various penalties were devised to check this practice. The earliest makers' marks still in existence date from the middle of the seventeenth century; they are very small and simple, "and generally consist," says Mr. Markham, "of some object or symbol with initials and occasionally the date." The earlier registers of such marks are missing, and, it is surmised, were probably destroyed in the Great Fire. We cannot follow the writer through all the variations of this important part of the subject, but the collector will find them fully traced under the heading of 'Touches or Marks.'

Mr. Markham's scholarly work contains a good Index; and the numerous illustrations in the text are excellent, the frontispiece being a particularly successful rendering of chasing and colour.

Old Base Metal Spoons. By F. G. Hilton Price. With Illustrations and Marks. (Bateford.)—The history of the spoon is a topic of considerable interest to the antiquary, as was demonstrated by Mr. C. J. Jackson in a contribution to *Archæologia* some two decades ago. But although the lamented author of the work before us was not without enthusiasm for his subject, he did not permit himself to digress; neither natural prototypes, such as the shell, nor the golden spoons pertaining to the service of the Tabernacle, mentioned several times in the

Pentateuch, tempted him to speculate on their forms, and he does not even allude to the Coronation Spoon, that beautiful specimen of mediæval work, which may be seen amongst the Regalia at the Tower.

Mr. Hilton Price's book is essentially one for the collector; it shows 118 examples of spoons, and no fewer than 400 facsimiles of ancient marks, arranged in chronological order; so that by its aid the reader is enabled to trace out the minute differences which are the delight of the born collector.

As all our present collections have been derived from excavations, it would seem that, in spite of the universal use of such objects of domestic utility, base-metal spoons were never preserved, but were thrown away by domestics, or, "more probably, sold to the pewterers as old metal to be melted down."

Most of the interesting old types belong to a period before the touches in Mr. Welch's book, but, as Mr. Price reminds us, silver spoons bearing date-letters have been very useful in making comparisons with like forms in base metal, and have led to their approximate date being settled. Mr. Price considers it may be taken for granted that "all the known silver types were reproduced in pewter or latten as soon as such particular forms came into fashion."

On the other hand, there are some few patterns which are not at present known in silver, and our author mentions the "horned head-dress" knop, a fifteenth-century type of elegant form and great rarity; and also the "baluster" knop. Single specimens only are known of such curious knops as the "Chanticleer," the "Globe," and the "Stagshead." Each of these extremely rare forms is figured; the last named, made of latten and found in an excavation in Tottenham Court Road, may be dated about 1670.

Collectors of pewter will be interested to learn the proportions of metal used in "Fine Pewter," "Better Pewter," and "Trifle." The author had the advantage of an analysis by Prof. Gowland of latten and pewter spoons submitted to him, and it is given in detail.

The illustrations leave nothing to be desired, and there is a good Index. Enough has been said to show that, as might have been expected from the late learned Director of the Society of Antiquaries, the book is thoroughly well done; indeed, it contains probably almost all that can be said on the subject, at any rate on its technical side.

Fine-Art Gossip.

AN old contributor to our columns, Mr. Charles J. Holmes, is to succeed Mr. Lionel Cust as Director of the National Portrait Gallery. The appointment will give general satisfaction, for, as Slade Professor at Oxford and editor of *The Burlington Magazine*, Mr. Holmes has shown keen interest in the art of to-day as well as the masters of the past. His practical knowledge of painting is well shown in his recent 'Notes on the Science of Picture-Making,' which we reviewed last April.

AN exhibition of old masters, water-colour drawings, pastels, and engravings is now being held in the Leinster Hall, Dublin. Amongst the portraits the most interesting are one of Curran by Morland, a male portrait (unknown) by Romney, and a portrait of Betterton by Hogarth. Water-colour drawings by David Cox and Copley Fielding are included in the collection, which is shown by Mr. Pierce Finucane.

AN editorial article in *The Burlington Magazine* for this month discusses 'The

Racial Aspect of Collecting,' contrasting the conditions of art patronage in the United States, Germany, and Great Britain. The frontispiece is a reproduction of 'A Madonna and Child' by Fra Angelico which has recently passed into the possession of Mr. Pierpont Morgan; but the chief part of the number is devoted to other arts than painting. Mr. H. N. Veitch discusses the 'Sheffield Plate of the Imitation Silver-Mark Period (1760-1763)'; Sir Martin Conway has a note on 'Kentish Church Chests,' and Miss M. Jourdain one on 'Seventeenth-Century Crewel-Work and Bed-Hangings'; while in the American section Mr. G. C. Pier concludes his fully illustrated description of the Oriental pottery in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. Furniture is dealt with in an article describing the influence of Ducerceau on French Renaissance furniture, and architecture by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry, who tells the interesting story of the campanili of St. Peter's, Rome. Italian bronze statuettes of the Renaissance are investigated by Mr. G. F. Hill in connexion with Dr. Wilhelm Bode's recently published monumental work; and Mr. E. B. Havell contributes a long article on the symbolism of Indian sculpture and painting.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS will publish in October 'The Painters of Vicenza,' by Mr. Tancred Borenius, who relies on a considerable amount of unpublished material.

MESSRS. BLACK'S autumn list includes elaborate books on 'Gainsborough,' by Mr. Mortimer Menpes and Mr. James Greig; on 'Oriental Carpets, Runners, and Rugs,' and some Jacquard Reproductions,' by Mr. S. Humphries; and on 'Egyptian Birds,' by Mr. C. Whymper.

THE first volume of "The Menpes Crown Series of Colour Books," just announced by the same firm, will deal with China, and presents a series of sketches of social life and customs.

THE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN recently sent some punch-marked coins found within his territory to India for examination by experts. They have several symbols not to be found in the authoritative textbooks, and some of them bear Brahmo or Kharosthi characters of the second and third centuries before our era. Punch-marked coins are the oldest known type of Indian coinage, but hitherto none has been discovered beyond Peshawar.

EXHIBITIONS.

SAT. (SEPT. 4).—Pictures and Sketches of London by leading Artists, St. George's Gallery, New Bond Street.
THURS.—Photographic Salon, Seventeenth Annual Exhibition, Private View, Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.

MUSIC

SONGS AND ORGAN MUSIC.

MESSRS. NOVELLO & Co. send us a quantity of music, including *Odelette*, *The Dance*, *Chrysilla*, and *Anacreontic Ode*, four songs by Ethel M. Smyth, whose name has recently been before the public. The words of the first three are by Henri de Régnier, with English versions by Alma Strettell. There is character in the music, although in the first two interest is not quite continuous. 'Chrysilla' is a fine song: the music is broad and emotional, and the treatment of the thematic material shows skill. The fourth is the 'Anacreontic Ode,' No. 31, French translation by Leconte de Lisle, with excellent English version by Miss Smyth. Here the composer has well caught the spirit of the words. The second pair of songs are stronger and more concentrated than the first. The original instrumental

accompaniments have been arranged by Miss Smyth herself for pianoforte.

Nos. 351 and 358 in the series of *Original Compositions for the Organ*, edited by John E. West, are by Dietrich Buxtehude, who was in his special line, as composer of organ music, the one of Bach's predecessors who came nearest to him. Both the numbers under notice have characteristic themes. One consists of a Prelude and Fugue in F sharp minor. The latter has a theme virtually identical with that on which 'The Messiah' chorus "And with His stripes" is built. A thrice-repeated semi-quaver figure, as subject of the other fugue, at once attracts attention. Though simpler and freer in form than Bach's fugues, these are not to be dismissed as antiquarian music.

Nos. 349 and 350, a Toccata and Fugue in A minor, and one in D minor, are by Johann Ernst Eberlin, a contemporary of Bach, whom, however, he survived twelve years. The two facts that Mozart so prized his work as to copy out some of it, and that Eberlin's Fugue in E minor was formerly published under the name of J. S. Bach (Griepenkerl edition), are sufficient to show that the music is of value. The two specimens presented here are easy, and will therefore serve as preparatory work to Bach's organ music.

Passing from Germany to England, we have in Nos. 34 and 35 of the series of *Old English Organ Music*, edited also by John E. West, two pieces by Dr. John Blow, who was appointed organist of Westminster Abbey sixteen years before Handel and Bach were born. The first is a 'Voluntary,' virtually a Prelude and Fugue, the second a 'Verse,' both printed from manuscripts in the British Museum. We find stateliness and simplicity in the music, and at the same time proof that the master and friend of Henry Purcell was a sound and able musician. In certain thin passages middle parts have been added by the editor (also in the Eberlin fugues); he has, in fact, merely supplied what the composers themselves would have done. The thinness of harpsichord and organ music during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is only on paper. There is proof in abundance that much of that music is little more than an outline of the composer's intentions.

Of modern organ music we may mention a bright, ably written 'Toccata'; a smoothly written, expressive 'Canzone'; a solidly built 'Fugato'—the theme of which, as slightly varied in the coda, curiously recalls the opening of Handel's "He smote all the firstborn of Egypt"—and a pleasing 'Duo in Canon,' by H. M. Higgs. These are numbers 343-6 of the *Original Compositions for the Organ*. No. 370 consists of a quiet, tasteful 'Romance' by R. Bernard Elliott; No. 372 of a smooth expressive 'Rêverie Pathétique' by Arthur E. Godfrey, and No. 373 of a pleasing 'Theme (varied) in E' by William Faulkes.

Musical Gossip.

At the Promenade Concert at Queen's Hall on Thursday evening of last week Mr. Henry Wood brought forward Prof. Max Reger's 'Variations and Fugue upon a Merry Theme.' The theme, which has been taken from an operetta by Adam Hiller, produced at Leipzig in 1772, is a pretty and lively melody of pastoral character. Upon it Herr Reger has built eleven variations, of which eight were performed at Queen's Hall. They are clever and elaborately wrought, but the theme sometimes eludes detection owing to the orchestral maze by

which it is hemmed in. The fugue receives vigorous and effective treatment. The influence of Brahms and Bach is noticeable in the work, which is constructed with marked ingenuity.

On Saturday evening Mr. Tobias Matthay's Concert Piece in a minor for pianoforte and orchestra was heard for the first time in London. The music is more showy than interesting, but plenty of opportunities are provided for technical display, and these Mr. York Bowen, a pupil of the composer, turned to full account. Mr. Henry Wood brought forward with success his new 'Fantasia on Scottish Melodies,' twenty-four of which he sets out with picturesque and often humorous orchestration. The bugle and horn calls of the various Scottish regiments are effectively introduced, and the organ is employed in an interlude and at other points.

On Tuesday evening was given the first performance of an Adagietto for strings and harp by Gustav Mahler, the distinguished orchestral conductor. If, perhaps, a little lengthy, the piece is not lacking in attractiveness. The first violins begin with a melody charged with sentiment, the harp keeping up a flowing triplet accompaniment. There is much tenderness of expression in what follows, and after a fortissimo climax the poetical little movement ends quietly. The second novelty was Moussorgsky's humorous scene 'The Peep-Show,' which, undertaken at the suggestion of the critic Stassov, satirizes in clever fashion Zarembo, and the critics Theophile Tolstoy, Famitsin, and Serov. To the strains of the 'Dead March' in 'Saul' Zarembo proclaims that "the minor key is the source of man's first downfall; but the major still can give salvation to your erring souls." Tolstoy's worship of Madame Patti is expressed in phrases which are very amusing. The humour of the music was admirably conveyed by Mr. Thorpe Bates, who, singing with abundant verve, carried to a successful issue a difficult task. Though it is satirical, there is nothing offensive about the scene, the raillery being good-tempered.

On Wednesday evening the scheme included Haydn's Violin Concerto No. 2, in G major, the second of two works of that description recently discovered among the archives of Messrs. Breitkopf & Härtel. The concertos were composed by Haydn between 1766 and 1769 for his friend Tomasini, leader of the Esterhazy band. Marked Allegro moderato, the first movement of the second concerto is not particularly interesting, though it provides good opportunities for the soloist. The Adagio, with its broad, sustained melody, is, however, expressive and charming, while the Finale is full of geniality and animation. Miss Marjorie Hayward interpreted the solo part with skill and taste. Cesar Franck's masterly Symphony in D minor was admirably played by Mr. Henry Wood's forces, who laid full stress upon the qualities of the opening movement and the varied charms of the Allegretto, in which are combined the characteristics of a slow movement and a scherzo. Mrs. Henry Wood sang in artistic fashion in Mr. Landon Ronald's 'Four Impressions' for voice and orchestra.

SIGNOR CARUSO is to sing at Edinburgh to-day, Newcastle on the 10th, Manchester on the 13th, Belfast on the 15th, the Albert Hall on the 18th, and Liverpool on the 20th.

WAGNER'S 'Rienzi,' which had not been heard in London since the Carl Rosa Company revived the work in 1882, was performed

by the Moody-Manners Company at the Lyric on Friday of last week. Though much of the music is noisy and lacking in character, there are flashes of genius, and the choruses, when sung with such ability and enthusiasm as were displayed by the Moody-Manners Company, possess marked effectiveness, notably those at the close of the first and second acts. Rienzi was played by Mr. Philip Brozel, whose voice, unfortunately, was not in good order. He, however, imparted considerable fervour to his delivery of the music, and acted with no little power. Miss Kate Anderson, a constantly improving singer, sang Irene's passages in earnest and sympathetic fashion; and in the more important part of Adriano Miss Bessie Weir sang and acted with the needful vigour and alacrity. Mr. William Dever as Orsini, Mr. Charles Magrath as Colonna, and Mr. H. Brindle as Raimondo lent valuable aid; and the phrases for the Messenger of Peace were prettily interpreted by Miss R. Wallace. Mr. Eckhold had his orchestral forces well in hand.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & HALL will publish in a few days 'The Organ, and its Position in Musical Art,' by Mr. H. Heathcote Statham. Besides a general analysis of the aesthetics of organ music, the book will include some remarks on the architectural treatment of the organ in concert-halls and churches, and a chapter on the author's reminiscences of W. T. Best.

SAINT-SAËNS'S opera 'Samson and Delilah' will be performed in English by the Moody-Manners Company, for the first time, in December, either at Liverpool or Manchester. The title-roles will be filled by Mr. Joseph O'Mara and Madame Zélie de Lussan. Puccini's 'La Tosca' will also be added to the repertory during the provincial tour.

A BIOGRAPHY of Madame Melba, written by Miss Murphy, her private secretary, will be published shortly.

DURING its season at Covent Garden, which begins on October 18th, the Carl Rosa Opera Company hopes to revive Beethoven's 'Fidelio,' in which Miss Gertrude Rennyson, an American prima donna, will sing.

The death of Sir Francis Brady, at the age of eighty-five, removes a well-known figure in the musical life of Dublin. The son of the famous Lord Chancellor who was one of the founders of the National Gallery of Ireland, Sir Francis Brady early devoted himself to the encouragement of music in Ireland. The Royal Irish Academy of Music, which was founded in 1856, owed its existence to his efforts, and up to his death he took the keenest interest in that institution. Sir Francis Brady was the author of several songs, and collaborated with Dr. Esposito and others in the arrangement of Irish melodies.

WE have also to record the death, at the age of seventy-three, of Dr. Warwick Jordan, which took place at Hayward's Heath, Sussex, on Monday. For forty-three years he had been organist and director of the choir of St. Stephen's, Lewisham, and was largely instrumental in founding the London Gregorian Association, whose annual festivals at St. Paul's Cathedral he conducted for many years. A native of Clifton, he came to London when a boy, and joined the choir at St. Paul's Cathedral when Sir John Goss was organist there.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

DUKE OF YORK'S.—*Arsène Lupin: a Play in Four Acts.* By Francis de Croisset and Maurice Leblanc.

GABORIAU would hardly have looked upon the authors of this piece as very promising pupils. They labour under what are unusual defects in French craftsmen—a weakness in the art of construction, a lack of lucidity in exposition. If we must have dramas of crime our native writers of detective fiction seem able to hold their own against such rivals as M. de Croisset and his colleague. Compared with 'Raffles,' their story of Arsène Lupin, yet another gentleman-thief sentimentalized into a hero, must be accounted but journeyman's work. They do not seem to have understood that the prime essential in the type of play they affect is excitement—excitement kept at fever heat all through the piece. If a criminal hero is to secure our interest on the stage, we must first know him for what he is, and next we must see him take risks and fight some sort of battle with the law; unless he is exhibited as really in danger, there can be no drama at all. Now during two of the four acts of this play Arsène Lupin, in his disguise of duke, remains in a position of complete safety. We never observe him commit any robbery; we have only the stage-instinct to justify us in suspecting him of any complicity in crime; all he does is to look on calmly at the discomfort and confusion which we are to suppose that he has caused. And so, thanks to his passivity and the bungling manner in which the playwrights develop their plot, the opening acts drag woefully. It is not till the third act is half way through, and Arsène begins to show in his true colours and approach peril, that the story wakes up and we have something like drama, though drama of a humble pattern. When once the detective obtains his clue, when Arsène, hampered by having to protect his sweetheart from the police, is at last driven into a corner, then in the duel of wits which takes place between the hero and his cunning enemy the playgoer is afforded "thrills" enough to satisfy the most exacting appetite for sensation. But it is a question whether this scene does not come too late to redeem the play; the first-night audience was willing to wait for it, but subsequent audiences may not be so patient. Meantime Mr. Gerald du Maurier does his best for Arsène, and suggests the cool-headed, sharp-witted criminal with all the neatness and avoidance of exaggeration that could be desired. Mr. Dennis Eadie no less happily individualizes the detective. Mr. Eric Lewis and Miss Rosina Filippi are rather wasted on minor parts, but Miss Alexandra Carlisle handles agreeably the emotional scenes of the heroine.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon.-Sat.—Promenade Concerts, 8, Queen's Hall.

PLAYHOUSE.—*A Sense of Humour: a Comedy in Three Acts.* By Beryl and Cosmo Hamilton.

A HARMLESS and merry trifle we have here, which has but one defect as an entertainment—that, however keen may be its heroine's sense of humour, the play itself never creates a sense of illusion. All through its intrigue we feel that the characters are only "making believe," and so it misses being what it aims at being, comedy, and becomes little more than farce taken at comedy pace. Still, the ingenuity which the authors display in their handling of a familiar situation, the vivacity with which they evoke variations of fun from a single theme, and the carefulness with which they preserve consistency in their portraiture deserve recognition, and may be held to excuse the artificiality of their scheme.

Like 'The Best People,' Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton's piece turns on the resolve of a slighted wife and her rival's husband to punish their philandering spouses by copying their example. The idea is Lady Hutton's, but she obtains only half-hearted support from her ally, Major Hay, a big, brawny, stolid soldier, who is a "good sort," but needs curing, as his wife has discovered, of a certain lazy selfishness. The Huttons and the Hays are spending a holiday together in a cottage of a Scotch fishing village, and the couples have become sorted out in such a way that Mrs. Hay spends her days fishing and flirting with Sir William Hutton, while the Major is thrown into the society of the charming and sensible Lady Hutton, and complains to her of his wife's misbehaviour. His indignation reaches boiling-point when he catches the pair kissing each other by the riverside. But Lady Hutton sees no reason for strong measures; she suggests that she and the Major shall beat the others at their own game by indulging in a more violent flirtation. For a while their plot succeeds, as is shown by the fact that both the others betray signs of dismay. What, however, the heroine has not counted on is the fact that Mrs. Hay is also merely pretending, in order to shake the Major out of his lethargy and teach him that it is the duty of a husband to make love to his wife. After the first shock, therefore, Sir William and his naughty partner redouble their demonstrations of mutual affection, and their opponents perceive that they are checkmated. Then Lady Hutton plays her last move. She lights her candle and carries off the Major to her boudoir, and there the pair, in a laughable state of nervousness, await events. The trick works all right. Both Mrs. Hay and the baronet lose their heads and treat the conspiracy seriously, and so, amid recriminations and reconciliations, the quartet are re-assorted into the original combinations of husbands and wives. But the audience is never deceived for a moment as to the real feelings of any of the four.

The authors owe much to the efforts of Miss Beryl Faber (Mrs. Hamilton), who

as Lady Hutton acts with a gaiety and sweetness of temper that are irresistible, and certainly justifies the heroine's claim to the possession of humour. No less amusing is Miss Auriol Lee in the character of the rival wife, while the husbands' parts are cleverly differentiated by Mr. Leslie Faber and Mr. Guy Standing, the latter of whom recalls his father, Mr. Herbert Standing, in the genial bluntness of his style.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE production last week at the Abbey Theatre of Mr. Shaw's "censored" one-act play 'The Showing-up of Blanco Posnet' was an event of unusual interest in the dramatic life of Dublin. With two trifling exceptions, the play was produced exactly as originally written. The words "dearly beloved brethren" and "immoral" were omitted at the request of the Lord Lieutenant, who in Ireland holds a position with reference to the drama analogous to that of the Lord Chamberlain in England. Mr. Shaw's description of his work as a "crude melodrama" is on the whole accurate. An atmosphere of primitive sentimentality pervades the play. Such writers as Bret Harte have taught us to expect this underlying sentiment amidst the fierceness and recklessness of the miners' camp, and Mr. Shaw's presentment of wild and violent man differs but little from that of his predecessors. In the character of Blanco Posnet, however, the author has chosen to depict a man who, unlike his fellow-miners, is not content to be merely reckless and sentimental. Blanco has the questioning philosophic temperament, and analyzes the springs of his actions in true Shavian fashion. The author is thus afforded the opportunity for his "sermon," which is, after all, only the commonly accepted truth that it is better worth a man's while to play a fine game than a mean one, even if no advantage accrues to any one thereby.

THE little play contains some effective situations and much vivid dialogue, but can hardly be regarded as a very serious work of art. It was admirably acted by the Abbey Theatre Company, especially Mr. O'Donovan as Blanco, and Miss Mary O'Neill as the "Mother." At the close of the first performance general astonishment was expressed at the prohibition of a piece which might have borne the title "a modern morality," and of which the ethics could not be impeached by the most strait-laced of critics.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. M.—H. H.—A. H. K.—Received.
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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

AUTHORS' AGENTS	PAGE
AUTOTYPE CO.	254
BELL & SONS	276
CATALOGUES	254
CHATTO & WINDUS	277
CONSTABLE & CO.	256
EDUCATIONAL	253
INSURANCE COMPANIES	278
LECTURES	253
MACMILLAN & CO.	256
MAGAZINES, &c.	254
MISCELLANEOUS	254
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